

Handbook of Dates

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

HANDBOOK OF DATES.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY AND
CHRONOLOGICALLY.

COMPILED BY
HENRY CLINTON BROWN.

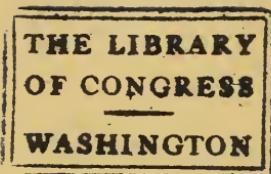
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PREFACE.

IN compiling this book it has been my chief aim to make accuracy its strongest recommendation. It is a work which, I trust, will meet a demand and fill a vacancy in the list of educational handbooks. I have often found, even in my own studies, when I wished to ascertain the date at which a certain event occurred, that it was a work of time as well as of labor to determine the date by referring to a chronological table, for the reason that it is the date which one wishes to find, and it is impossible to turn to it. There are many events concerning which even the latest developments in archaeology have failed to remove the surrounding doubt and obscurity. For instance, as regards the origin of the city of Babylon, history gives us no clue; and even Herodotus has given no intimation respecting its founder. In the present compilations, after the year 100 A.D., the abbreviation A.D. is dropped; later than the year 1000 A.D., no earthquakes, eruptions, plagues, or conflagrations are inserted, unless of very great importance, as with the great London fire. There are many items in the chronological table which it is impossible to record alphabetically, and also many which I have not considered of enough importance to record in both, while the names of all important persons, places, and events will be found under their respective letters.

HENRY CLINTON BROWN.

INTRODUCTION.

I TAKE pleasure in recommending this Handbook of Dates, having felt the need of some such book myself, at many times, when the necessity for verifying a statement has presented itself. During his college vacation, I found that my young friend—the compiler—was engaged upon such a manual as this, and at my urgent request he has concluded to have his labors published for the sake of other students.

I heartily commend this little book to any who may feel the need of it; and hope that it may be to the author the beginning of other like ventures, and to the reader a saving of valuable time.

WM. WILBERFORCE NEWTON.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.,
May 21, 1883.

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

HANDBOOK OF DATES.

[4004-1764 B.C.]

- 4004 Creation.
- 4003 Birth of Cain.
- 3875 Abel murdered by Cain.
- 3874 Birth of Seth.
- 3317 Birth of Methuselah; died at the age of 969.
- 2948 Birth of Noah, who died at the age of 950.
- 2349 Noah entered the ark.
- 2348 The Deluge.
- 2247 Tower of Babel built about this time.
- 2234 Celestial observations begun at Babylon, a register of which was sent by Callisthenes to Aristotle for 1903 years, to the capture of that city by Alexander in the year 331 B.C.
- 2207 The Chinese monarchy founded, according to some historians.
- 2188 The kingdom of Egypt commences under Misraim (son of Ham), which lasted for 1663 years, to the conquest of Cambyses, in the year 525 B.C.
- 2089 The kingdom of Sicyon established.
- 2059 The kingdom of Assyria begins.
- 1996 Abraham born; died 1821 B.C., æt. 175.
- 1897 Circumcision instituted.—City of Sodom, etc., destroyed.
- 1896 Birth of Isaac.
- 1856 The kingdom of Argos begins.—Isaac marries Rebekah.
- 1827 The 17th dynasty of the six shepherd kings in Egypt begins, and continues 103 years.
- 1822 Memnon the Egyptian invents the letters.
- 1796 The reign of Ogyges begins 1020 years before the first Olympiad.
- 1764 The deluge of Ogyges laid waste Attica for more than 200 years, or until the coming of Cecrops.

1759 Jacob goes to Haran, and marries the two daughters of his uncle Laban.

1728 Joseph sold into Egypt.

1715 Joseph interprets Pharaoh's dreams, and is promoted. — The seven years of plenty begin.

1708 The seven years of famine begin.

1702 All the lands in Egypt sold to Joseph, who let them out with a perpetual tax of a fifth part of their produce.

1689 Jacob predicts the advent of the Messiah. (Dies æt. 147 yrs.) Joseph dies at the age of 110; his death terminates the book of Genesis, containing a period of 2369 years.

1615 The Ethiopians, coming from the Indus, settle in the neighborhood of Egypt.

1582 The chronology of the Arundelian marbles begins, at which time Cecrops is supposed to have come into Attica.

1571 Moses born. — Pharaoh publishes an edict for drowning all the children of the Israelites.

1556 Cecrops brings a colony of Saites from Egypt into Attica, and founds the kingdom of Athens, 780 years before the first Olympiad.

1546 About this period Scamander comes from Crete into Phrygia, and begins the kingdom of Troy.

1551 Moses visits the Israelites; flies into Midian, and continues there 40 years.

1503 The deluge of Deucalion in Thessaly.

1497 The council of Amphictyonis established.

1493 Cadmus carried the Phœnician letters into Greece, and built the citadel of Thebes.

1491 Moses goes into Egypt, where he inflicts ten successive plagues upon Pharaoh, till he allows the children of Israel to depart, which completed the 430 years of sojourning.

1490 Sparta built by Lacedæmon.

1485 The first ship that appeared in Greece, brought from Egypt by Danaus, surnamed Armais.

1480 Troy supposed to have been built by Dardanus.

1453 The first Olympic games celebrated at Elis. — Moses died in the land of Moab, æt. 110.

1413 The Israelites, sunk into idolatry, continued in slavery under Cushan, king of Mesopotamia, for eight years.

1406 Minos gives laws to the Cretans, and acquires a great maritime power.—Iron is found by the Idæi Dactyli from the accidental burning of the woods of Mount Ida in Crete.

1405 Othniel, the first judge of Israel, in the fortieth year after that, given them by Joshua.

1390 Benjamin almost totally destroyed by the other 11 tribes.

1383 Ceres came to Athens, and taught them how to sow corn.

1356 The Eleusinian mysteries first introduced at Athens; some say 1326.

1344 The kingdom of Mycenæ begins about this time, when the kingdom of Argos was divided.

1343 The Israelites, on account of idolatry, enslaved by Eglon, king of Moab, for 18 years.

1326 The Isthmian games first introduced.

1325 Ehud, the second judge of the Israelites, kills Eglon, and rescues them from their second bondage.

1307 The Olympic games instituted by Pelops.

1305 The third servitude of the Israelites under Jaban, king of Canaan, which continued 40 years.

1300 The Lupercalia instituted.

1285 Deborah, the prophetess, defeats the Canaanites under Sisera.

1284 The Sieuli pass out of Italy into Sicily, about three generations before the Trojan war.

1263 The Argonautic expedition, 79 years before the taking of Troy.—About this time the first Pythian games were celebrated by Adrastus.

1252 The city of Tyre was built.—The fourth servitude of the Israelites under the Midianites, which continued for seven years.

1250 Expedition of the Argonauts to Colchis took place about this time.

1245 Gideon routs the Midianites, and Israel had rest in the fortieth year after that given by Deborah.

1243 A colony of Arcadians conducted by Evander into Italy.

1234 Theseus settles a democracy in Attica, and renews the Isthmian games; others say in 1231.

1233 Carthage founded by the Tyrians.

1225 The Theban war of the seven heroes.

1222 The celebration of the Olympic games by Hercules.

1213 Helen dishonored by Theseus.

1206 The fifth servitude of the Israelites under the Philistines and Ammonites, which continued 18 years.

1198 Helen dishonored by Paris.

1194 The Trojan war begins, and lasts ten years.

1184 Troy is taken and burned by the Greeks, 408 years before the first Olympiad.—Æneas set sail in the beginning of autumn for Thrace.

1182 The kingdom of the Latins begins, under Æneas, who builds Lavinium.

1179 The maritime power of the Mediterranean acquired by the Lydians.

1176 Salamis in Cyprus built by Teucer.

1157 Eli, the high priest, eleventh judge of Israel for 40 years.

1156 The sixth servitude of the Israelites under the Philistines, which continued 40 years.

1152 The city of Alba-Longa built by Ascanius, second king of the Latins.

1141 The Amazons burned the temple of Ephesus.

1136 Samson kills 3000 Philistines.

1124 The migration of the Æolian colonies.—Thebes built by the Boëtians.

1122 Third dynasty of China, called Teheou, begins.

1117 Samson betrayed to the Philistines.—Eli dies.

1116 Samuel the twelfth and last judge of Israel for 21 years.

1115 The mariner's compass said to be known in China.

1104 The return of the Heraclidæ into Peloponnesus; they divide it.—The kingdom of Lacedæmon begins.—That of Mycenæ ends.

1100 The most prosperous period of the kingdom of the Pharaohs ended with this century; which had lasted 400 years.

1095 The Israelites obtain a king, and Saul anointed by Samuel.

1093 Saul rejected, and David anointed king.

1088 The kingdom of Sicyon ends.—The kingdom of Athens ends in Codrus, and governed by Archons.

1058 The Pelasgians, the second people who acquire the maritime power of the Mediterranean.

1055 Saul consults the witch of Endor, and kills himself on Mount Gilboa.

1048 Jerusalem taken by David from the Jebusites, and made the seat of the kingdom.

1044 Migration of the Ionian colonies from Greece.

1040 About this time Syria became a Jewish province.

1023 Absolom rebels and is killed by Joab.

1012 Solomon begins to build the temple, 480 years after the exodus from Egypt.

1004 The temple dedicated.

1000 The Thracians acquire the maritime power of the Mediterranean about this time, and hold it for 19 years.

996 Solomon's fleet prepared in the Red Sea, and sent to Ophir.

986 Samos, in the island of the same name, and Utica built about this time.

975 The Jewish state as a divided kingdom from about this date until 588 B.C.

971 or 974 Sesack, king of Egypt, takes Jerusalem, and plunders the temple.

926 Lycurgus, the Spartan law-giver, is born, 150 years before the first Olympiad.

916 The Rhodians are the fourth to acquire the maritime power of the Mediterranean, and hold it for 23 years.

907 Homer flourished about this time.

900 The kingdom of Assyria ends.

896 Elijah, the prophet, is taken up into Heaven.

893 The Phrygians are the fifth people who acquire the maritime power of the Mediterranean.

884 Lycurgus, after travelling ten years, establishes his laws in Lacedæmon. — Iphitus, Lycurgus, and Cleosthenes restore the Olympic games at Elis, 108 years before the vulgar era of the first Olympiad.

872 The art of sculpture in marble said to have been discovered.

869 Phidon, king of Argos, invented scales and measures, and coined silver at Ægina. — The city of Carthage is built by Queen Dido about this time.

868 The Cyprians are the sixth who acquire the maritime power of the Mediterranean.

839 The army of Hazael, king of Assyria, desolates a great part of the kingdom of Judah.

826 The Phoenicians are the seventh who acquire the maritime power of the Mediterranean.

820 Babylon becomes subject to Assyria.

814 The kingdom of Macedon begins.

797 The kingdom of Lydia begins.

790 Amos, the prophet, flourished, and began his prophecies in 787.

787 The Egyptians are the eighth who acquire the maritime power of the Mediterranean.

779 The race of kings ended at Corinth, and was succeeded by annual magistrates, called Prytanes.

776 Corœbus conquers in the twenty-eighth Olympiad from their institution by Iphitus, though vulgarly called the first Olympiad.—Age of Lycurgus.

770 Phul invades the kingdom of Israel, and is bribed to depart with 1000 talents.

760 The Ephori established at Lacedæmon by Theopompus.

757 Isaiah, the prophet, prophesies for above 60 years; was sawn asunder by order of Manasseh in 696.

754 The decennial Archons begin at Athens.—Micha the prophet.—The Milesians are the ninth who acquire the maritime power of the Mediterranean.

753 Rome is built by Romulus and Remus; some say 752.

750 The Romans dishonor the Sabine women.

747 The Romans and Sabines unite.—The era of Nabonassar begins.

743 The first war between the Messenians and Lacedæmonians begins, and continues 19 years.

735 The first Grecian settlement in Sicily.

734 The Carians about this time have the command of the Mediterranean.—Syracuse built by a colony of Corinthians under Archias.

731 Habbakuk the prophet.

724 The first Messenian war ended.

722 The Chinese Empire divided into principalities.

721 Samaria, after a three years' siege, taken.—The kingdom of Israel finished by Salmanaser, king of Assyria, who carried the ten tribes into captivity.—The first eclipse of the moon is recorded.

720 The second and third eclipse of the moon on record.

717 Ineffectual siege of Tyre, for about five years, by Salmanaser, king of Assyria.

713 Gela, in Sicily, founded.—Sennacherib's army destroyed in one night by an angel, to the number of 185,000 men.

709 The Salii, an order of priests, instituted by Numa.—Sargon of Assyria conquers Babylon.

708 Ecbatana built by Dejoces, as near this date by some.

707 Tarentum built about this time.

690 Holofernes besieged Bethulia and killed by Judith.

686 Archilochus the poet flourished, and invented the iambic verse.
—Egypt divided between 12 kings.

685 The second Messenian war begins, and continues 14 years.

684 Athens begins to be governed by annual Archons.—Tyrtæus the poet flourished.

683 The real history of Athens begins with the institution of annual Archons.—The Lacedæmonians defeated by Austomenes.

680 Esarhaddon, king of Assyria, takes possession of Babylon.
—The chariot-race instituted at the Olympic games.

679 Numa Pompilius, second Roman king.

677 Manasseh, king of Judah, is taken prisoner, and carried in chains to Babylon.

676 The Lesbians about this time acquire the command of the Mediterranean, and retain it about 69 years.—Terpander the poet the first victor.

675 The festival of Carnia instituted at Sparta.

671 The second Messenian war finished.

670 Aleman of Sardis, the lyric poet.

667 The combat between the three Horatii and the three Curiatii.

665 The city of Alba destroyed.—The Messenians settled in Italy.
—War between the Romans and the Fidenates.

659 Cypselus usurps the government of Corinth, and retains it for 30 years.

658 Byzantium built.

651 A five-years' war begins between the Romans and Sabines. — Cyrene in Africa founded about this time.

640 Tullus Hostilius, third Roman king. — Thales of Miletus born about this time.

638 Solon born about this time, and died about 559 B.C.

636 The Tartars defeated the Chinese with great slaughter.

631 War between the Romans and the Fidenates and Sabines, which continues at intervals for fifty years.

630 Cyrene built about this date.

629 The government of Corinth usurped by Periander.

627 Jeremiah the prophet.

626 Zephaniah the prophet.

625 The Pentateuch found by Hilkiah.

624 The Scythians invade Media, Lydia, etc., and keep possession of several provinces for 28 years. — Draco appointed to draw up a written code of laws.

621 A war between the Lydians and Milesians, which continues 11 years.

618 Ancus Martius, fourth Roman king.

612 Cylon institutes a revolution at Athens, which is not successful.

610 Pharaoh Necho about this time begins the canal between the Nile and the Red Sea.

608 Josiah, king of Judah, slain by Pharaoh Necho.

607 Alcæus the poet flourished.

606 Nineveh taken and destroyed by the joint armies of Cyaxares and Nabopolassar.

605 The first captivity of the Jews; dated by others in 606.

604 By Necho's order, some Phoenicians about this time sailed from the Red Sea around Africa, and returned by the Mediterranean.

600 Sappho the lyric poetess. — Solon drives the Megarians out of the island of Salamis.

597 Jehoiachin, king of Judah, carried captive to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar, who conquers the Jews.

596 The Scythians expelled from upper Asia by Cyaxares, after 28 years of possession. — Epimenides of Crete visits Athens, and is the first to build temples in Greece.

594 Thales of Miletus. — Solon introduces a new code of laws at Athens.

593 Ezekiel the prophet.

592 Anacharsis the Scythian.

591 The Pythian games first celebrated at Delphi.

590 The Lydian war begins, and continues six years.

587 The city of Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar.

586 The Temple of Jerusalem burned.

585 A battle between Cyaxares and Halyattes interrupted by an eclipse of the moon which was predicted by Thales.

582 The Isthmian games restored. — Agrigentum founded.

580 Money first coined in Rome. — Pythagoras born.

579 The Megarensian war. — Stesichorus the poet flourished.

578 Tarquinius Priscus fifth Roman king.

572 Tyre taken by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of 13 years.

568 The Nemæan games restored. — Anaximander of Miletus flourished. — Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum, lived.

566 The first census taken at Rome: 84,700 citizens.

562 The first comedy at Athens acted.

560 Pisistratus usurped the tyranny of Athens.

559 Daniel the prophet delivered his predictions. — Cyrus ascended the throne of Persia.

556 Anaximenes the poet flourished.

550 Cyrus, king both of Media and Persia. — The kingdom of Lydia ended, after a subsistence of 249 years.

549 Theognis the poet flourished. — The Pisistratidæ burned the temple of Apollo at Delphos.

548 Croesus, having crossed the Halys by an artificial bridge contrived by Thales, is defeated by Cyrus.

539 Pythagoras flourished.

538 Cyrus takes Babylon, and terminates the kingdom of Babylon.

537 Simonides of Cea, the poet, flourished.

536 Cyrus issues an edict for the return of the Jews, and rebuilding the Temple. — Thespis, the inventor of tragedy, lived.

535 The first tragedy acted about this time, at Athens, by Thespis.

534 Servius Tullius, sixth Roman king.

532 Anacreon the poet flourished.

530 Cyrus marched against the Scythians.

529 Death of Cyrus and accession of Cambyses.

528 Haggai prophesied.

527 Zachariah prophesied.

526 Learning encouraged at Athens, under Pisistratus. — A public library first founded. — War between the Romans and Sabines.

525 The birth of Æschylus. — Egypt conquered by Cambyses, and becomes a Persian province. — A comet appeared in China.

522 Darius becomes king of Persia. — Pindar born; he died 445 B.C.

520 Confucius lived. — The second edict to rebuild Jerusalem.

514 Hipparchus assassinated 14 years after the death of Pisistratus.

515 The Temple of Jerusalem finished.

516 Babylon taken by Darius after a siege of 21 months.

512 Babylon revolts from Darius.

510 The tyranny of the Pisistratidæ abolished at Athens.

509 Tarquinius Superbus dethroned. — The consular government begins at Rome.

508 Roman war with Porsena, king of the Etruscans. — The first alliance between the Romans and Carthaginians.

507 The second census at Rome: 130,000 citizens.

506 Heraclitus the philosopher lived. — Megabysus subdued Thrace and Macedonia. — Porsena, king of the Etrurians, made war against the Romans. — War between the Romans and Sabines.

505 Parmenides of Elea, the philosopher, lived.

504 Sardis taken and burned by the Athenians, which occasioned the Persian invasion of Greece.

503 The lesser triumph, called Ovation, began at Rome by Posthumius, who entered the city with a myrtle crown.

500 The Greek cities in Asia revolt from Persia.

499 Anaxagoras born; died 427 B.C.

498 The first dictator created at Rome.

497 The Saturnalia instituted at Rome: 150,700 citizens.

494 Secession of the Roman people to the Mons Sacer. — War between the Romans and Sabines. — Capture of Miletus.

492 The first expedition of the Persians against the Grecian states in Europe ended.

491 The kingdom of Syracuse usurped by Gelo. — Coriolanus banished from Rome.

490 The battle of Marathon. — Phidias born; he dies 432 B.C.

489 War between Athens and Ægina.

488 Coriolanus, by the entreaty of his mother, &c., withdraws the army of the Volsci from Rome.

487 Egypt revolts from the Persians.

486 Æschylus first gains the prize of tragedy at the age of 39 years. — The Agrarian law first proposed at Rome, by Cassius.

485 Cassius punished for usurping the sovereignty. — The Volsci and Æqui subdued. — Themistocles and Aristides are the two leading citizens of Athens at this time. — Xerxes succeeds Darius as king of Persia.

484 Aristides banished from Athens. Xerxes recovers Egypt, and commits the government to his brother Achæmenes. — Herodotus born.

483 Quæstors first created at Rome. — An eruption of Mount Ætna.

481 Xerxes begins his expedition against Greece.

480 The Persians defeated at Salamis. — The affair of Thermopylæ finished. — Pindar, the lyric poet, flourished.

479 The Persians under Mardonius defeated at Platæa, September 22, on which day occurred the battle of Mycale. — War between the Romans and Etrurians. — Charon of Lampsacus, the historian, lived.

477 The three hundred Romans of the name of Fabius killed by the Veientes, near Cremona.

476 Valerius triumphed over the Veientes and Sabines. — 103,000 citizens in Rome. — A great eruption of Mount Ætna.

471 Themistocles accused of conspiracy against the liberty of Greece, retires to Xerxes, in Asia. — Thucydides born; he died 391 B.C. — Ctesias born; he died 337 B.C.

470 Cimon defeats the Persian fleet and army. — An eruption of Mount Ætna. — Anaxagoras of Clazomenæ, the philosopher.

469 The first solemn contest between the tragic poets, when Sophocles, at 28 years of age, was declared victor over Æschylus. — An earthquake at Sparta.

466 The Syracusans recover their liberty, and maintain it for 61 years.

463 Egypt revolts from the Persians. — A great pestilence in Rome.

462 The Persians defeated by the Athenians in a naval engagement in Egypt.

460 The third Messenian war.—The revolt of Inarus.—Hippocrates born. He established a school of medicine at Corinth. He died 357 B.C.

459 The Athenians begin to exercise tyranny over the other Grecian states.

458 Cimon banished from Athens.—Ezra sent from Babylon to Jerusalem by Artaxerxes.—Cincinnatus appointed dictator.

456 Nehemiah, the prophet.—The Ludi seculares celebrated for the first time at Rome.—Battle of Cenophyta.

455 The Persians regain possession of the greater part of Egypt.—The Athenians completed the reduction of Aegina, which became a tributary and ally.

454 The Romans send deputies to Athens for a copy of Solon's laws.—An eruption of Aetna.

453 Aristarchus, the tragic poet.—A colony sent from Athens to Naxos.

452 The Lacedæmonians conclude a five years' truce with the Athenians.

451 The decemvirs created at Rome, and the laws of the 12 tables compiled and ratified.

450 Cimon triumphed over the Persians by sea and land.—Zaleucus, the law-giver of Locri.

449 The decemvirs banished from Rome.—The Persians make an ignominious peace with the Greeks.

448 The height of Athenian prosperity.—The first sacred war about the temple of Delphi.

447 The Athenians under Tolmides lose a battle, fought with the Bœotians.—Xenophon born; he died 356 B.C.

446 A thirty years' truce between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians.—Pericles reduces the whole of Eubœa and Megara.—Chanondas, the law-giver of Thurium.—Thucydides, the Athenian general, banished by ostracism.

445 Herodotus reads his history in the council at Athens.—A new peace concluded between Athens and Sparta for 30 years, though it lasted, in fact, but 14.—Military tribunes created at Rome.—Nehemiah returned to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem.

444 Empedocles of Agrigentum, the philosopher, flourished.

443 Censors first created at Rome.—Herodicus, called the gymnastic physician.—Pericles sends out a colony to found Thurii.

442 Profound and universal peace.—Euripides first gained the prize of tragedy at Athens.

441 A great famine at Rome.

440 Samos, after a month's siege, surrenders to Pericles.—Comedies prohibited at Athens.—Phidias the sculptor flourished.

438 The Parthenon completed under Pericles about this time.

437 Cratinus, the comic poet.—The colony of Amphipolis founded.

436 War between Corinth and Corcyra.—Malachi, the last of the prophets, delivered his predictions.

435 Fidenæ taken by the Romans.—The Corinthians defeated by the Corcyraeans, who gain possession of Epidaurus.—Eupolis, the comic poet.

434 Aristophanes, the comic poet.

433 The temple of Apollo consecrated.—A comet appeared in China.

432 The Metonic cycle begins.—Phidias dies, sculptor.

431 The Thebans surprise Platæa.—The Peloponnesian war begins.

430 The history of the Old Testament finishes about this time.—A plague at Athens.

429 Socrates the philosopher flourished.—Platæa besieged by the army of the Peloponnesians.—Pericles dies, æt. 65.—Plato born.

428 Democritus of Abdera flourished.—Revolt of Mytilene.

427 Surrender of Platæa.—Gorgias of Leontium, the orator.—Celon, the leather-seller.—Anaxagoras died.

426 The plague broke out at Athens a second time.—Thucydides the historian flourished.

425 Hippocrates of Corinth, the physician.

424 Taking of Amphipolis by Brasidas, and the exile of Thucydides.—Defeat of the Athenians at the battle of Delium.

422 Battle near Amphipolis between Brasidas and Celon, and death of both generals.

420 The peace of Nicias concluded.—Alcibiades, the Athenian general.

419 Protagoras of Abdera, the sophist.

418 Battle of Mantinea. — Visit of Herodotus to Thebes.

415 Parrhasius of Ephesus, the painter. — Mutilation of the Hermae at Athens. — Alcibiades accused. — Expedition of the Athenians against Sicily.

414 Egypt revolts from the Persians, and is partly successful. — Second part of the Peloponnesian war begins. — Unsuccessful siege of Syracuse.

413 An eclipse of the moon, Aug. 27. — Archelaus, brother of Perducas, lays the foundation for the culture of Macedon. — Diogenes born; died 323 B.C.

412 Lysias the orator. — 400 persons elected to the government of Athens. — Zeuxis the painter flourished. — Polycletus died; the sculptor.

411 Democracy re-established at Athens.

410 The Lacedæmonians defeated at Cyzicium by the Athenians. — The history of Thucydides ended, and that of Xenophon begun. — The Carthaginians attacked Sicily.

408 The Romans defeated the Volsci. — The Athenians become masters of the Hellespont.

407 Cyrus, son of Darius, arrives in Sardis. — The Carthaginians renew their attack on Sicily.

406 Agathon, the comic poet. — Defeat and death of Callicratidas. — Euripides dies, at. 74.

405 The Athenian fleet totally defeated at Ægospotamos by Lysander. — Syracuse usurped by Dionysius. — Cebes the philosopher.

404 Athens taken by Lysander, which finishes the Peloponnesian war. — Athens governed by 30 tyrants. — Socrates forbidden to teach. — Euclid of Megara, the philosopher. — Thrasybulus occupies Phyle. — The 30 tyrants deposed by Thrasybulus.

403 The 30 are succeeded by the council of 10.

402 Telestes, the dithyrambic poet.

401 The retreat of the 10,000 Greeks under Xenophon. — Origin of the history known as Xenophon's *Anabasis*.

400 Socrates put to death by the Athenians. — Æropus, as guardian of the young king Orestes, usurps the supreme power of Macedon. — Hippocrates, the geometrician, lived about this time.

399 The feăst called Lectisternium instituted at Rome.—Payment of the Roman soldiers began about this time.

398 Military catapultæ invented about this time by Dionysius.—Ctesias, the physician and historian, lived.—Many prodigies at Rome.

396 Antisthenes, called the cynic philosopher.

395 An alliance between Athenians, Thebans, Corinthians, and Argives, against the Lacedæmonians.

394 A naval battle at Cnidus, between the Persians and Lacedæmonians.—Contest at Rome about the Agrarian law.—The Corinthian war begins.—Death of Lysander.—Conon rebuilds the walls of Athens.—The history of Theopompus ended.—Archytas, the philosopher and mathematician.

393 Argives become masters of Corinth.

390 Rome taken by the Gauls, and burned; by some, in 389.

389 Plato's first voyage into Sicily.

387 Peace between the Lacedæmonians and Persians.—152,583 effective men in Rome.—Damon and Pythias, the Pythagorean philosophers and friends.

385 Destruction of Mantinea.

384 Aristotle born.

381 Demosthenes born; he died 322 B.C.

380 Isæus of Chalcis, the Athenian orator.

379 The end of the Olynthian war.—Liberation of Thebes.

378 Alliance between Athens and Thebes, and a declaration of war against Sparta.—Isocrates the rhetorician.

377 Arete of Cyrene, the female philosopher.

376 Battle of Naxos.—Artaxerxes concludes a peace with the Greeks.

374 The unsuccessful expedition of the Persians under Artaxerxes in Egypt.—Philolaus, the Pythagorean philosopher.

372 Diogenes, the cynic philosopher.

371 Peace between Athens and Sparta.—The battle of Leuctra, in which the Lacedæmonians were defeated by Epaminondas.

370 The Messenians return to the Peloponnesus.—Jason of Pheræ assassinated.—Epaminondas invades Laconia.

368 Battle between the Lacedæmonians and Arcadians, called the “tearless battle.”—Eudoxus about this time brought the celestial sphere from Egypt, and carried it into Greece.

367 The populace at Rome obtain the privilege of having one of the consuls a plebeian. — The Gauls defeated by Camillus. — The Licinian law passed.

366 Alliance between Arcadia and Athens.

364 The death of Pelopidas. — Praxiteles, greatest of painters, born; died 280 B.C.

363 Aristippus Jun., the Cyrenaic philosopher.

362 Revolt of several Persian governors in Lesser Asia against Artaxerxes.

360 Plato's second voyage into Sicily.

359 Philip of Macedon ascends the throne, and reigns 24 years.

358 Philip besieges Amphipolis, and the city surrenders.

357 The second sacred war begins. — Aristotle observed the moon's transit over Mars.

354 Dion put to death. — Demosthenes, the most eminent orator of Greece.

353 The Phocæans defeated in Thessaly by Philip.

351 The Sidonians, besieged by the Persian army, burn their city, and put themselves to death. — The monument of Mausolus erected.

350 Egypt conquered by Ochus.

348 Philip takes Olynthus; or early in 347.

346 The conclusion of the sacred war.

347 Plato died; born at Athens in 429 B.C.

345 Aristotle the philosopher flourished. — A second commercial treaty made with Carthage.

344 Philip conquers Illyria and Thrace.

343 War between the Romans and Samnites begins. — Timolian recovers the liberty of Syracuse. — Protogenes of Rhodes, the painter. — The Syracusan era commenced. — Philip makes Thrace a tributary. — A pestilence at Rome.

342 Epicurus born. — Menander the poet born.

340 The Carthaginians defeated by Timolian near Agrigentum.

339 Xenocrates, the academic philosopher.

338 Philip defeated the Athenians, &c., in the battle of Chæronea, Aug. 7.

336 Philip killed by Pausanias. — A Plebeian admitted to the prætorship at Rome. — Accession of Alexander.

335 Alexander enters Greece.—Destroys the city of Thebes, but preserves the house of Pindar.—A temple built on Mount Gerizim.—Demades, the Athenian orator.

334 Alexander defeats the Persians on the river Granicus.—Apelles of Cos, the painter.

333 Alexander gains a second battle at Issus, in October.—Callisthenes the philosopher.

332 Alexander takes Tyre, gains possession of Egypt, and builds Alexandria.—Dinocrates the mathematician.

331 The battle of Arbela, in which Alexander defeats Darius.—Alexander enters Babylon.

330 Death of Darius.—Æschines the orator banished.—A trial for witchcraft at Rome.

329 Hyperides, the Athenian orator.

328 Philetas of Cos, the poet and grammarian.

327 Invasion of India by Alexander.

326 Lysippus the statuary.

325 Demosthenes the orator banished from Athens.

324 Crates of Thebes, the cynic philosopher.

323 Demosthenes recalled from exile, and dies the following year.
—Alexander dies 28th of June, at the age of 32; empire divided.—Praxiteles the sculptor.—The Lamian war.

322 Theophrastus, the peripatetic philosopher.—Aristotle died.—Demosthenes died.

321 The Romans, defeated by the Samnites, pass under the yoke.
—Treaty of Triparadisus.

320 General liberty proclaimed to all the Greek cities by Polyperchon.—Ptolemy carried 100,000 Jews captive into Egypt.—Menander, the inventor of the new comedy.—Revolt of Phœnicia.

319 The Samnites subdued by the Romans.

317 Death of Phocion, æt. 85.—Demetrius Phalereus governs Athens.

315 Restoration of Thebes by Cassander.

314 The cities of Peloponnesus recover their liberties.—Dinarchus, the Athenian orator.

313 Polemon, the academic philosopher.

312 Seleucus takes Babylon.—Zeno of Cittium in Cyprus, the first of the stoic philosophers.

310 Agathocles, defeated by the Carthaginians, carries the war into Africa.—A comet appeared in China.—Crantor, the academic philosopher.

308 Fabius defeats the Samnites.—Philemon, the rival of Menander, comic poet.

307 The oligarchy of Athens changed into a democracy by Demetrius Poliorcetes.

306 The successors of Alexander assume the title of king.

305 Megasthenes the historian.

304 Seleucus founded Antioch, Edessa, Laodicea, &c.—Pyrrho, the first of the sceptic philosophers.

301 The battle of Ipsus, in which Antigonus is defeated.

300 Euclid of Alexandria, the mathematician.

298 Arcesilaus the philosopher.

296 Athens taken by Demetrius Poliorcetes.—Epicurus the philosopher.

294 270,000 men in Rome.—Demetrius gains Macedonia.

293 The first sun-dial erected at Rome by Papirius Cursor, and their time divided into hours.—Erasistratus the physician.

292 Aristyllus of Alexandria, the astronomer.

291 Seleucus built about 40 new cities in Asia.

+ 290 The Samnite war ended.—Painting brought to Rome by Fabius.—Bion Borysthenites the philosopher.—Menander the poet died.

288 Strato, the peripatetic philosopher.

287 The Athenians revolt from Demetrius Poliorcetes.—Zenodotus of Ephesus, the first librarian of Alexandria.—Archimedes the geometer born at Syracuse; the most celebrated mathematician.

286 Macedon taken possession of by Lysimachus, and Pyrrhus expelled.

285 Dionysius, the astronomer of Alexandria.

284 The Septuagint translation of the Old Testament supposed to have been made about this time.—The Pharos of Alexandria built.—The foundation of the Achæan republic laid.—A great earthquake in the Hellespont and Chersonese.—The Gauls attack the Romans.

283 Sostratus of Cnidus, the architect.—The college and library of Alexandria founded.

282 Theocritus of Syracuse, the pastoral poet.

280 Aristarchus of Samos, the astronomer.

279 Dionysius Heracleotes, the philosopher. — A new census at Rome: 278,222 citizens.

278 A large army of Gauls under Brennus cut to pieces near the temple of Delphi. — Philo, the dialectic philosopher.

277 Artus of Tarsus, the astronomical poet.

276 The first regular body of grammarians or critics began about this time. — Lycophron of Chalsis, the poet.

275 Pyrrhus, defeated by the Romans, retires to Epirus. — Persæus, the stoic philosopher.

270 Epicurus died.

269 Silver first coined at Rome. — Crates, the philosopher.

268 Athens taken by Antigonus Gonatus. — Berosus, the Chaldæan historian. — Abydenus flourished.

267 Ptolemy made a canal from the Nile to the Red Sea.

265 A census at Rome: 292,226 citizens.

264 The first Punic war. — Cleanthes, the stoic philosopher.

263 Homer, Jun., the tragic poet.

262 The battle of Sardis. — Timæus of Sicily, the historian.

261 The Romans first concerned themselves in naval affairs. — Manetho, the Egyptian historian.

260 The Carthaginians defeated at sea by the Romans. — Callimachus of Cyrene, the poet.

259 Zoilus the critic, called Homero-Mastix.

258 Duris of Samos, the historian.

257 Neanthes of Cyzicum, the orator and historian.

256 Athens restored to its liberty by Antigonus. — Ctesibius the historian.

255 Sosibius of Lacedæmon, the critic.

254 Hieronymus of Rhodes, the philosopher.

252 A census at Rome: 297,897 effective men. — The Carthaginians masters of the sea.

251 Aratus with his fellow-citizens joins the Archæan league.

250 The Parthians revolt from the Macedonians. — Apollonius of Perga born about this time.

249 The sea-fight of Drepanum, in which the Romans are totally defeated by the Carthaginians.

248 Antigonus Carystius the historian.

247 A census at Rome: 251,212 citizens.

246 All the records, &c., in China destroyed. — Ptolemy kills Laodice, queen of Antiochus, and overruns a great part of Syria. — Conon of Samos, the astronomer.

243 The citadel of Corinth taken by Aratus. — Sphærus, the stoic philosopher and historian.

242 The Carthaginians defeated. — The first Punic war terminated. — Apollonius of Perga, called the great geometrician.

241 Agis, king of Sparta, put to death. — Lacydes the philosopher.

240 The first plays acted at Rome.

238 The Carthaginians finish the Libyan war. — Polystratus, the Epicurean philosopher.

237 Hamilcar leads a Carthaginian army into Spain, with his son Hannibal.

236 The Tartars expelled from China.

235 The temple of Janus shut the first time after Numa, and universal peace.

234 The Sardinian war begins. — C. Nævius, the comic poet.

232 Cato born. — The Agrarian law revived. — The Gauls revolt.

231 The first divorce at Rome. — Sardinia and Corsica subdued by the Romans.

230 Apollonius the Rhodian, the poet and third librarian of Alexandria.

229 The Romans declare war against the Illyrians.

228 The Roman ambassadors first appear at Athens. Corinth, &c. — Philochorus of Athens, the historian.

227 The Cleomenic war begins.

226 Aristo Ceus, the peripatetic philosopher.

225 Cleomenes kills the Ephori, and restores the Agrarian laws of Sparta. — The Gauls enter Italy, and are defeated. — Fabius Pictor, the first Roman historian.

224 The Romans for the first time crossed the Po. — The Colossus of Rhodes thrown down by an earthquake.

221 Phylarchus the historian. — Extinction of the Heraclidæ at Sparta.

220 A census at Rome: 270,213 citizens. — The social war in Greece. — Plautus of Umbria, the comic poet.

219 Saguntum taken and destroyed by Hannibal. — Archagathus, the first physician at Rome. — The art of surgery introduced at Rome.

218 The second Punic war begins with Hannibal's passing the Alps, and continues 17 years.

217 The Romans defeated at Thrasymene.

216 The Romans totally defeated in the battle of Cannæ. — Philip makes a treaty with Hannibal.

215 Evander, the philosopher of the second academy.

213 Philip poisons Aratus.

212 Syracuse, after a siege of three years, taken by Marcellus.

207 Asdrubal defeated and killed by Claudius Nero. — Zeno of Tarsus, the philosopher.

205 Ennius of Calabria, the poet, brought to Rome by Cato the quaestor. — Philip makes peace with the Aetolians.

204 Scipio besieged Utica.

203 Scipio in one day took the two camps of Asdrubal and Syphax. — Hannibal recalled.

202 Scipio defeated Hannibal at Zama.

201 Peace obtained on very ignominious terms by the Carthaginians, and the close of the second Punic war.

200 The first Macedonian war.

198 Sidon taken by Antiochus, after the battle of Panium. — Syria becomes independent.

197 The Romans send two prætors into Spain. — Defeat of Philip Cynocephalus by the Romans. — Licinius Tegula, the comic poet.

196 Caius Lælius, the Roman orator. — Greece declared free.

194 Sparta and Hither Spain subdued by the Romans.

193 Hyginus of Pergamus, the philosopher.

192 The war of Antiochus the Great with the Romans begins. — A census at Rome : 243,704 effective men.

191 The battle of Thermopylæ.

190 Scipio defeats Antiochus in the battle of Magnesia.

189 The Romans make peace with Antiochus. — Asiatic luxury introduced at Rome.

188 Philopœmen obliges the Lacedæmonians to renounce the laws of Lycurgus.

187 Antiochus defeated and killed in Media. — Scipio Africanus banished from Rome.

185 Diogenes of Babylon, the stoic philosopher.

183 Philopœmen defeated and killed by Dinocrates, tyrant of the Messenians. — The Transalpine Gauls march into Italy.

182 The stars said to have appeared in China in the daytime.

181 Pestilence at Rome.

179 Philip dies; succeeded by his son Perseus, the last monarch of Macedonia. — A census at Rome: 273,244 effective men. — Some books of Numa found at Rome in a stone coffin, and burned.

177 Agarthaclides of Cnidus, the historian.

175 An earthquake in China. — Pestilence at Rome.

173 Attalus of Rhodes, the astronomer and grammarian.

172 A comet appeared in China, in the east. — Antiochus's first expedition in Egypt.

171 The second Macedonian war begins. — Antiochus defeats Ptolemy's generals.

170 Paper invented in China. — Antiochus takes Jerusalem, and plunders the Temple. — An irruption of the Tartars into China. — Metrodorus, the philosopher and painter of Athens; afterwards carried to Rome by Æmilius.

169 A census at Rome: 212,805 citizens.

168 Perseus defeated in the battle of Pydna; an eclipse of the moon happened the preceding night, foretold by Gallus. — C. Sulpicius Gallus, the tribune and first Roman astronomer.

167 The first library erected at Rome, consisting of books brought from Macedon.

166 Terence of Carthage, the comic poet. — Apollonius killed by Judas Maccabæus.

165 Judas purified the Temple of Jerusalem. — An eruption of Ætna. — Crates Mallotes of Pergamus, called the critic.

164 A census at Rome: 327,032 citizens. — Polybius of Megalopolis, the historian.

163 The government of Judæa under the Maccabees begins. — M. Pacuvius, the tragic poet.

162 Hipparchus begins his astronomical observations at Rhodes. — Demetrius takes possession of Syria.

159 Time measured at Rome by water; invented by Scipio Nasica.

158 An irruption of the Tartars into China. — Hipparchus observed the autumnal equinox.

157 A comet appeared in China in the ninth month.

156 Several temples of Pergamus plundered by Prusias, king of Bithynia. — Aristarchus of Alexandria, the great grammarian.

152 Andriscus, personating the son of Perseus, assumes the tyranny of Macedon.

151 Embassy of the three philosophers to Rome.

150 Demetrius, king of Syria, killed by Balas. — Aristobulus of Alexandria, the Jew and peripatetic philosopher.

149 The third Punic war was commenced. — Prusias put to death.

148 Jonathan Maccabæus defeats Apollonius. — Statyrus, the philosopher and historian.

147 A census at Rome: 322,000 citizens. — The Romans make war against the Achæans.

146 Carthage destroyed by P. Scipio, and Corinth by L. Mummius, who brought to Rome from thence the first fine paintings. — Greece becomes a Roman province.

144 Tryphon murdered Jonathan and his brethren. — Antipater of Tarsus, called Calamoboas, the stoic philosopher.

142 Simon the high priest takes the castle of Jerusalem; repaired it, and rescued Judæa from Syrian servitude.

141 The Numantian war begins, and lasts eight years.

140 Diodorus, the peripatetic philosopher.

139 Lucius Accius, the tragic poet.

138 Panatius of Rhodes, the stoic philosopher.

137 Ptolemy Physcon began a new restoration of learning at Alexandria. — Nicander of Colophon, the physician and poet.

136 Scipio Africanus, &c., made an embassy into Egypt, Syria, and Greece. — Ctesibius of Alexandria, the mathematician and inventor of hydraulic instruments.

135 The history of the Apocrypha ends. — The Servile war begins in Sicily.

133 Numantia in Spain destroyed by Scipio. — The kingdom of Pergamus annexed to the Roman Empire. — Tiberius Gracchus put to death.

130 Antiochus, king of Syria, defeated and killed. — A comet in Asia. — The revival of learning in China. — Ptolemy VII. flees to Cyprus; returns B.C. 128; dies 117 B.C.

129 The temple in Gerizim destroyed by Hyrcanus.

124 Apollonius of Nysa, the stoic philosopher.

123 Carthage is rebuilt by order of the Roman senate. — Herodicus, called Cratiteus, the grammarian.

121 A great eruption of Ætna. — Caius Gracchus killed. — L. Cælius Antipater, the Roman historian.

120 Castor of Rhodes, the chronologer and historian.

119 Menecrates of Nysa, the grammarian.

118 A colony settled at Narbonne by the Romans.

116 Cleopatra assumes the government of Egypt. — Lucilius, the first Roman satirist.

115 Apolodorus of Athens, the chronologer and grammarian.

113 Marcus Antonius, the Roman orator.

111 The Jugurthine war begins, and continues five years.

110 Lucius Crassus, the Roman orator.

109 The Teutones and Cimbri attacked the Roman Empire.

108 Athenion, the peripatetic philosopher. — The Romans defeated by the Cimbri.

107 Cicero is born.

106 Ptolemy dethroned by Cleopatra. — Jugurtha delivered up to Marsius. — Cicero born.

105 The Cimbri and Teutons defeated the Romans.

104 Aristobulus, the first high priest who wore a crown. — Artemidorus of Ephesus, the geographer.

103 The Roman people obtained the power of electing the prætors.

102 The Teutons defeated by Marius.

101 The Cimbri defeated by Marius and Catullus.

100 The Agrarian law revived by Saturninus. — Julius Cæsar is born. — Philo the philosopher.

97 Ptolemy Appion dies, and bequeaths his kingdom to the Romans.

96 The king of Parthia sends ambassadors to China.

95 Charmidas, the philosopher of the third academy.

94 Hortensius begins to plead at nineteen years of age.

91 The Social or Marsic war begins, and is finished by Sylla. — L. Sisenna, the Roman historian.

89 The Mithridatic war commenced, and continued 26 years.

88 The civil war between Marius and Sylla begins.—Alexander, called Polyhistor, the grammarian and historian.

87 Photius Gallus, the first Latin rhetorician.

86 Sylla takes Athens; defeats Archelaus; sends Apellicon's library to Rome, in which was the original MS. of Aristotle's works.

85 Diotimus, the stoic philosopher.

84 Peace between Mithridates and Sylla.—Q. Valerius Antias, the Roman historian.

83 Sylla destroyed the capitol.—Zeno of Sidon, the Epicurian philosopher.

82 Sylla plundered the temple of Delphos; defeated Marius; committed the greatest cruelties at Rome; was created dictator.—Quintus Hortensius, the Roman orator.—Thebes destroyed.

81 Cicero begins to plead in the 26th year of his age.—A. Licinius Archias, the poet.

80 Antipater of Sidon, the poet.

79 Sylla resigns his dictatorship.—Alexandra governs Judæa.

76 Apollonius of Rhodes, the rhetorician.

75 Nicomedes, king of Bithynia, dies, and bequeaths his kingdom to the Romans.—Theodosius of Tripoli, the mathematician.

73 The Servile war begins.

71 The Servile war ends.—Tyrannio, the grammarian and peripatetic philosopher.

70 The censorship revived at Rome.—M. Terentius Varro called the most learned of the Romans.

69 The Roman capitol rebuilt.—Lucullus defeats Mithridates and Tigranes.

68 Aristodemus of Crete, the grammarian.

67 The pirates put down by Pompey.

66 Crete reduced to a Roman province.

65 The reign of the Seleucidae ends.—Syria reduced to a Roman province.—T. Lucretius Carus the poet.

64 Dionysius, the Thracian grammarian.

63 Catiline's conspiracy at Rome.—Death of Mithridates; killed himself.—Jerusalem taken by Pompey.

62 Antiochus, the philosopher of the third Academy.

61 Lucius Taruntius Spurina the mathematician.

60 The first triumvirate between Pompey, Cæsar, and Crassus.—
Q. V. Catullus, the lyric poet.

59 Andronicus of Rhodes, the peripatetic philosopher, and restorer of the works of Aristotle.

58 Cicero banished from Rome at the instigation of Clodius.

57 Cicero recalled from exile.—C. Crispus Sallustius the historian.

55 Cæsar passes the Rhine, and defeats the Germans; makes his first expedition into Britain.—Ptolemy, king of Egypt, restored to his kingdom.

54 Cæsar's second invasion of Britain.—Timagenes of Alexandria, the historian and rhetorician.

53 Crassus killed, and his army defeated by the Parthians.—Cratippus, the peripatetic philosopher.

51 Gaul becomes a Roman province.

50 The civil war begins.

49 Cæsar proclaimed dictator.—Cornelius Nepos.

48 The battle of Pharsalia.—Antipater, procurator of Judæa.—P. T. Varro, called Atacinus the poet.

47 Alexandria retaken by Julius Cæsar.—The library destroyed.

46 The war of Africa.—Cato kills himself at Utica.

44 Cæsar killed in the Senate house, æt. 56.—Diodorus Siculus the historian.

43 The second triumvirate, between Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus.—Cicero assassinated on the 7th of December, by command of Antony.

42 The battle of Philippi: Cassius and Brutus defeated.

41 A great famine at Rome.—An earthquake in China.—Trogus Pompeius the historian.

40 Jerusalem occupied by Antigonus, assisted by the Parthians.—Hyrcanus expelled.—Herod receives the kingdom of Judæa from the Romans.

39 The Romans recover Syria and Palestine.

38 The Senate made 67 prætors.—The Spanish era commenced.

37 Pompey gained the empire of the sea.—Sosius took Jerusalem and Herod.—Antigonus put to death.—The Asmonæan family terminates 126 years after Judas Maccabæus.

36 Sextus Pompeius defeated in Sicily.—Lepidus degraded from the triumvirate, and banished.—Virgilius Maro.

34 Antony seizes the kingdom of Armenia.—Marcus Manilius, the astronomical poet.

33 Dioscorides, physician to Antony and Cleopatra.

31 The battle of Actium; Antony and Cleopatra defeated.—The Roman emperors properly begin.—An earthquake in Judæa.—The sects of the Scribes and Pharisees begin.—Asinius Pollio, the orator and historian.

30 Alexandria taken by Octavius.—Antony and Cleopatra put themselves to death.—Egypt reduced to a Roman province.—Strabo the geographer.

29 Octavius dissuaded by Mecænas from divesting himself of the empire.—Horatius Flaccus.—Cæsar triumphed three days in Rome.—The temple of Janus shut.

28 Æmilius Macer of Verona, the poet.

27 The title of Augustus conferred upon Octavius by a decree of the Senate; the power of imperator for ten years, next the censorship, then the tribuneship, and at last an absolute exemption from the laws.—The Pantheon at Rome built.—A great famine in Palestine.—S. Aurelius Propertius, the elegiac poet.

25 Titus Livius.

23 Antonius Musa the physician.

22 A great pestilence in Italy.

21 Augustus goes to Greece and Asia; recalls Agrippa; gives him Julia in marriage, and the government in his absence; made Syracuse a colony.—Tibullus, the elegiac poet.

20 Tiberius recovers the Roman ensigns from the Parthians.—Porus, king of India, solicits an alliance with Augustus.—Ovidius Naso banished.

19 Rome at the meridian of its glory.—Herod rebuilt the Temple of Jerusalem.—Agrippa constructed the magnificent aqueducts at Rome.

18 Augustus reduces the Senate to 300; afterwards limits them to 600.—Celibacy is discouraged.—Pylades and Bathyllus, two famous Roman actors.

17 The secular games revived.

16 Agrippa goes to Syria, and thence to Judæa.

15 Drusus defeats the Rhætians.—M. Vitruvius Pollio the architect.

14 A great conflagration at Rome.

13 Augustus assumes the office of Pontifex Maximus.

12 Tiberius conquers the Pannonians.—Nicholas Damascenus, the peripatetic philosopher and historian.

11 Drusus conquers several German nations.

10 Herod built the city of Cæsarea.

9 Drusus's expedition into Germany, where he dies.

8 Augustus corrects the calendar.—The month Sextilis named Augustus by a decree of the senate.—Verrius Flaccus the grammarian.

6 Tiberius retires to Rhodes.

5 Q. Varus appointed governor of Syria.—Our Saviour Jesus Christ born on Monday, Dec. 25; four years before the common era.—Cyrenius appointed governor of Judæa.—Dionysius of Halicarnassus, the historian.

2 Julia banished by Augustus.—Dionysius the geographer.

+ 1 C. Cæsar made peace with the Parthians.

4 Leap year corrected, having been formerly every third year.—Phædrus.

6 A great famine at Rome.

7 Germanicus sent against the Pannonians.

8 Jesus Christ, at the age of 12 years, disputes with the Jewish doctors in the temple.—Asinius Gallus.—Germanicus.

9 Dalmatia subdued by the Romans.

10 Arminius, a German general, defeated the Romans.

14 Augustus dies at Nola.

15 Velleius Paterculus.

17 Cappadocia reduced to the form of a province.—An earthquake in Asia destroyed 12 cities.—Cornelius Celsus.

18 Herod built Tiberias.

+ 19 Caiaphas, high-priest of the Jews.—The Jews banished from Rome.

- 21 Theatre of Pompey consumed by fire.
- 23 Valerius Maximus.
- 26 Tiberius goes to the island Capræa. — John the Baptist begins his ministry.
- 27 A conflagration at Rome. — Pilate made governor of Judæa. — Jesus baptized by John.
- 32 Columella.
- 33 Our Saviour Jesus Christ crucified. — Apion of Alexandria, the grammarian, called “the trumpet of the world.”
- 36 St. Paul converted.
- 37 Tiberius dies.
- 40 The name of Christians given at Antioch. — Petronius appointed governor of Syria.
- 41 Caligula put to death. — St. Peter.
- 43 Claudius's expedition into Britain. — St. Paul.
- 44 Peter imprisoned. — James put to death.
- 45 Vespasian's successful war in Britain. — Pomponius Mela the geographer.
- 47 The secular games celebrated at Rome. — Caractacus, the British king.
- 50 London built by the Romans about this time.
- 51 Caractacus carried in chains to Rome.
- 52 The council of the Apostles at Jerusalem. — Paul preaches at Athens. — Seneca.
- 54 Claudius dies; Nero succeeds.
- 55 Cæsar landed in Britain. — Paul preached at Ephesus.
- 56 Rotterdam built about this time.
- 57 Persius.
- 59 Nero caused his mother, Agrippina, to be put to death.
- 60 The Christian religion published in Britain.
- 61 Boadicea, the British queen, defeats the Romans, but soon after is conquered by Suetonius. — Petronius Arbiter.
- 62 St. Paul sent in bonds to Rome. — Lucan.
- 63 A great earthquake in Asia.
- 64 A conflagration at Rome. — The first persecution of the Christians. — Quintus Curtius.
- 65 Seneca, Lucan, and others put to death.
- 66 The Jewish war begins. — Pliny the historian.

67 St. Peter and St. Paul put to death. — Vespasian defeats the Jews, and takes Josephus prisoner.

68 Nero dies.

69 Galba put to death. — Otho kills himself.

70 Titus takes and destroys Jerusalem.

71 Josephus.

75 Vespasian dedicated a temple to Peace.

77 A great plague at Rome. — The Parthians revolt.

79 Vespasian dies. — Herculaneum and Pompeii are burned by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

80 The Capitol, Pantheon, etc., of Rome consumed by fire. — Titus builds the hot-baths and amphitheatre.

81 Titus dies. — Martial.

82 Agricola reduced South Britain to the form of a Roman province. — Apollonius Tyanæus.

84 Valerius Flaccus.

85 Britain discovered to be an island.

86 The Capitoline games instituted by Domitian. — Solinus.

88 The secular games celebrated. — The Dacian war begins. — Epictetus, the stoic philosopher.

89 Quintilian.

90 Agrippa of Bithynia, the mathematician.

91 Statius of Naples, the poet. — St. Clement I.

92 St. Ignatius.

93 The empire of the Huns in Tartary destroyed by the Chinese. — Tacitus the historian. — John banished to Patmos.

95 The second persecution of the Christians, under Domitian. — Juvenal.

96 Domitian put to death.

97 The evangelist John returned from banishment.

98 Nerva dies.

99 Julius Severus, governor of Britain.

102 Pliny, pro-consul in Bithynia, sends Trajan his account of the Christians.

103 Dacia reduced to the form of a Roman province. — Pliny, jun.

105 A great earthquake in Asia and Greece. — Dion Prusæus.

106 Trajan's expedition against the Parthians, etc.

107 The third persecution of the Christians, under Trajan.

109 Plutarch.

111 Suetonius the historian dies.

114 Trajan erects his column at Rome. — Armenia becomes a province of the Roman empire. — Ælian.

115 Trajan subdues Assyria. — An earthquake at Antioch.

116 The Jews make an incursion into Egypt. — L. Annæus Florus.

117 Adrian's expedition into Britain. — Trajan dies.

118 The fourth persecution of the Christians, under Adrian.

120 Nicomedia and other cities swallowed up by an earthquake.

121 Adrian builds a wall between Carlisle and Newcastle.

128 Cæsarea and Nicopolis destroyed by an earthquake. — Aquila the interpreter translated the Old Testament into Greek.

130 Adrian rebuilds Jerusalem and erects a temple to Jupiter.

131 The Jews commence a second war. — St. Polycarp.

132 **Salvius Julianus** compiles the perpetual edict, or body of laws, for the prætors at Alexandria.

133 Cl. Ptolemy the mathematician.

134 Urbicus's wall was built between Edinburgh and Dumbarton Frith. — Marcion the heretic.

135 The Jewish war ends, and almost all the Jews banished.

136 The second great canicular year of the Egyptians begins. — Arrian the historian and philosopher.

138 Adrian dies at Baiæ.

139 Justin Martyr writes his first apology for the Christians.

141 A number of heresies appear.

144 Appian the historian.

145 Antonius defeats the Moors, Germans, and Dacians.

146 The worship of Serapis is introduced at Rome by the emperor, and his mysteries celebrated. — Artemidorus.

147 Apuleius.

148 Justin the historian.

149 Aulus Gellius the grammarian.

151 Maximus Tirius.

152 An earthquake at Rhodes. — Antonius stops the persecution against the Christians.

153 Pausanias.

156 Attilius Titianus is put to death for usurping the empire.

158 Lucian.

161 Antonius Pius dies.—Hermogenes becomes an idiot.

162 War with the Parthians; continues three years.

163 The persecution of the Christians under M. A. Antonius.—Galen.

166 The Romans sent ambassadors to China.

168 A plague over the known world.—Athenagoras.

171 Montanus propagated his heresy.—Titian.

174 War with the Marcomanni, Vandals, etc., finished.

177 Another war with the Marcomanni, which lasts three years.

178 Diogenes Laertius.

180 Marcus Aurelius dies.

181 Commodus makes peace with the Germans.

182 St. Irenæus.

183 A violent war in Britain finished by Marcellus.—Theodotion the interpreter.

186 Julius Pollux.

188 The Capitol, etc., at Rome destroyed by lightning.

189 A plague at Rome.—The Romans defeated by the Saracens.

191 A great part of Rome destroyed by fire.

192 Commodus is put to death.

193 Pertinax is killed, and different persons assume the empire.

194 Byzantium besieged by Severus.

195 Disputes first commence about Easter.

198 Albinus defeated by Severus in Gaul, and killed at Lyons.

200 Severus goes into the East and defeats the Parthians.

201 Symmachus published a version of the Bible.—Papinianus.

202 The fifth persecution of the Christians, under Sept. Severus.

204 The secular games celebrated at Rome.

205 An earthquake in Wales.

206 Clemens Alexandrinus.

207 Severus goes into Britain; 50,000 of his troops die.—M. Felix.

209 Severus builds his wall across Britain from the Frith of Forth.

210 Philostratus.

211 Severus dies at York.

212 The Christian faith introduced into Scotland.—A distinction made between municipal and free citizens at Rome.—Caracalla kills his brother Geta, and many others.

213 Oppian.

216 War between the Romans and Parthians.

217 Caracalla is killed by Maximus. — The Septuagint is found in a cask.

218 Maximus is put to death by the soldiers.

220 Julius Africanus the chronologer.

222 The Romans agree to pay an annual tribute to the Goths.

225 Mathematicians are allowed to teach publicly at Rome.

226 Parthia becomes tributary to Persia.

229 The Arsacides terminate in Persia. — Dion Cassius the historian.

231 Origen.

232 Ammonius the Christian begins a school of Platonic philosophers at Alexandria.

233 The Romans defeat the Persians, with great slaughter, at Tadmor.

235 The sixth persecution against the Christians.

238 Censorinus.

241 The Franks first mentioned in history. — Gregory Thaumaturgus.

242 Gordian makes a successful expedition against the Persians.

244 Gordian is put to death.

245 Peace between the Romans and Persians.

247 The secular games celebrated at Rome. — Herodian the historian.

249 The two Philips are killed: one at Verona, the other at Rome.

250 The seventh persecution of the Christians, under Decius.

251 The Romans defeated by the Goths at Maesia. — The Novatian heresy propagated. — St. Cyprian.

252 The Romans become tributary to the Goths. — The Scythians and Persians invade Asia. — A great pestilence over the Roman empire.

254 Plotinus. — A great eruption of Ætna.

257 The eighth persecution of the Christians, under Valerian.

258 The Roman empire is harassed by 30 tyrants.

260 Valerian is taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, and flayed alive. — The temple of Diana consumed by fire. — The Scythians ravaged the Roman empire.

261 A great plague raged in the Roman empire. — Longinus.

262 Earthquake in Europe, Asia, and Africa; three days of darkness.

264 Odenatus, king of Palmyra, governs the Eastern empire.

267 The Scythians and Goths defeated by the Romans.

268 Gallienus is killed at Milan.

269 Claudius gains a great victory over the Goths. — Zenobia takes possession of Egypt.

272 The ninth persecution of the Christians, under Aurelian.

273 Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, defeated by Aurelian; Palmyra taken.

274 The temple of the sun is built at Rome. — Dacia given up by Aurelian to the Barbarians.

275 Aurelian is killed near Byzantium.

276 Wines first made in Britain. — Tacitus dies at Tarsus. — Porphyry.

277 Probus's expedition into Gaul. — The Franks settled in Gaul.

280 Probus defeats the Persians.

282 Probus is put to death at Sirmium.

284 The era of Diocletian begins. — The Romans send ambassadors to China.

285 Arnobius.

286 The empire attacked by northern nations; several provinces usurped by tyrants.

287 Carausius proclaimed emperor in Britain.

289 Gregory and Hermogenes, lawyers.

291 The two emperors and the two Cæsars march to defend the four quarters of the empire. — Ælius Spartianus the historian.

293 Carausius is killed by Alectus. — The Franks expelled from Batavia.

296 Britain recovered to the emperors. — Alexandria besieged and taken by Dioclesian.

301 War between the Persians and Romans. — Julius Capitolinus.

302 Hierocles.

303 The tenth persecution of the Christians, under Diocletian. — Flavius Vopiscus.

304 Diocletian and Maximianus resign the empire and live retired.

305 Trebellius Pollio.

306 Constantius carries on war against the Britains; dies.

307 A considerable part of Rome destroyed by fire. — *Æl. Lampridius.*

308 Four emperors reigned at the same time.

309 The Christians persecuted in the East.

310 Constantine divides Britain into four governments.

311 Lactantius.

312 Maxentius killed. — The Indictions begin. — Pestilence over the East.

313 The tenth persecution of Christians terminated by an edict of Constantine and Licinius.

314 A civil war between Constantine and Licinius.

315 The punishment of the cross abolished.

319 Constantine begins to favor the Christians.

321 Sunday-appointed to be observed.

323 Constantine becomes master of the empire; gives full liberty to Christians.

324 Licinius defeated and banished.

326 The first general Council of Nice. — Arius. — Crispus, falsely accused, is put to death. — Christians persecuted by the Parthians. — Euse. Pamphilus.

328 The seat of empire transferred from Rome to Constantinople.

330 Constantinople dedicated. — A dreadful persecution in Persia.

331 Heathen temples destroyed by order of the emperor. — St. Athanasius.

333 A great famine and pestilence in Syria.

334 300,000 Sarmatians revolt, and are dispersed through the empire.

337 Constantine the Great dies.

340 Constantine, jun., killed at Aquileia. — An earthquake in the East.

341 The gospel propagated in Ethiopia by Frumentius. — St. Hilary.

342 Jamblichus.

344 Neocæsarea destroyed by an earthquake.

350 Constans killed in Spain.

351 The heathens first called Pagans.

353 *Ælius Donatus the grammarian.*

354 Gallus put to death by Constantius.

356 Eutropius, the historian and sophist.

357 Julian defeated six German kings at Strasburg.

358 An earthquake ruins 150 cities in Greece and Asia. — Libanius.

359 Ammianus Marcellinus.

361 Constantius dies at Tarsus. — Gregory Nazianzen.

363 Julian in vain endeavors to rebuild the Temple of Jerusalem, and dies in an expedition into Persia. — Aurelius Victor.

364 The Roman emperors enacted laws against magicians. — Britain harassed by the Picts, Scots, and Saxons. — The Roman empire divided into the Eastern and Western Empires.

370 Valens marched against the Persians. — St. Basil.

372 Eunapius.

373 The Bible translated into the Gothic tongue.

374 St. Ambrose made bishop of Milan, and dies 397.

376 The Goths, expelled by the Huns, settle in Thrace.

378 Valens defeated the Goths.

379 The Lombards first leave Scandinavia, and defeat the Vandals. — Ausonius.

381 The second general council of Constantinople. — Macedonius.

383 The Emperor Gratian defeated and killed. — The Huns ravaged Mesopotamia. — Pappus of Alexandria, the mathematician.

385 Theon, jun., of Alexandria, the mathematician.

387 The quinquennales celebrated by Arcadius. — St. Jerome.

388 The tyrant Maximus defeated and killed by Theodosius.

389 The first kings of the Lombards elected in Pannonia.

392 Prudentius.

394 Theodosius defeats Eugenius and Arbogastes. — St. Augustine.

395 Theodosius the Great dies.

396 St. Chrysostom.

397 Claudio.

398 Heliodorus.

401 Alaric, king of the Goths, overruns Europe. — Sulpicius Severus, the ecclesiastical historian.

402 The Avari become masters of Great Tartary.

403 Alaric defeated by Stilicho. — Macrobius.

404 An irruption of the Goths. — Panodorus of Alexandria, the monk and chronologer.

405 The Pelagian heresy published.—John Stobæus.—Stilicho defeats 200,000 Goths in the mountains of Fesulæ.

406 The Vandals, Alani, and Suevi, spread into France.—Pelagius.

408 The Christian religion propagated in Persia.—Hypatia the mathematician.

410 Rome taken and plundered by Alaric.—Servius, the commentator on Virgil.

412 The Vandals begin their kingdom in Spain.—Armenia divided between the Persians and Romans.—St. Cyril, bishop of Alexandria.

413 The kingdom of the Burgundians begins in Alsace.

414 The Visigoths founded the kingdom of Toulouse.

415 The Christians persecuted in Persia.

416 Orosius the historian.

417 The Alans extirpated by the Goths.

419 An earthquake in Palestine.

420 The kingdom of the French begins on the Lower Rhine.—China divided into two empires.

421 The Salic law promulgated.—The Christians persecuted in Persia.

422 The Huns ravage Thrace.

423 The Western Empire usurped by John.

425 The restoration of learning attempted by Theodosius.

426 The Romans leave Britain.

427 Pannonia is recovered by the Romans.—Zosimus the historian.

431 The third general council of Ephesus.—Nestorius, the heretic bishop of Constantinople.

432 The Roman provinces in Africa submit to the Vandals.

433 A great part of Constantinople consumed by fire.—Attila, king of the Huns, begins his reign.

435 Nestorianism prevails in the East.—The Theodosian codex published.

437 The Goths defeated by Ætius.—The first persecution of the Christians by the Vandals.—Theodoret, bishop of Cyrus.

439 Genseric becomes master of Carthage; commences the kingdom of the Vandals in Africa.—Sozomen, the ecclesiastical historian.

441 The Huns, Persians, Saracens, etc., invade the Roman territories.

443 The Manichaean books burned at Rome.—Olympiodorus, the ecclesiastical historian.

446 Fire, famine, pestilence, and sedition at Constantinople.—The Britons make their fruitless complaint to *Ætius* and the Romans, against the incursions of the Scots and Picts.

447 Attila, with his Huns, ravages Europe.

449 The Saxons first come into Britain.—Heptarchy established in England.—A great famine in Italy.

450 Theodosius II. dies.

451 The fourth general council of Chalcedon.—Attila defeated by *Ætius*.—The Christians persecuted in Britain.—Eutyches.

452 The city of Venice takes its rise about this time.

454 The Britons in vain attempt to expel the Saxons.—The Vandals become masters of Sicily.

455 Rome taken by Genseric.—The kingdom of Kent begins.

456 The Suevi defeated by Theodoric.—Prosper.

457 Vortimer defeated by Hengist.

458 A great earthquake at Antioch.—The Chinese said to have sailed to the north of California.

461 A fire in Constantinople.—Peace between the Emperor Leo and the Goths.

464 The Vandals expelled from Sicily.

466 The Goths defeated by the Romans.

467 The Vandals defeated by the Romans.

468 The Visigoths drive the Romans out of Spain.

474 Leo I. and Leo II. die.

475 Hengist treacherously massacres 300 British nobles.—The Saxons defeated by the Romans.—Gelasius of Cyzicum.

476 The kingdom of Italy begins.—The Western Empire ended.—A dreadful fire in Constantinople.—Odoacer captures Rome.

479 Peter surnamed the Fuller.

480 Great part of Constantinople destroyed by an earthquake.

484 Huneric, king of the Vandals, persecutes the Christians.

485 Clovis defeats the Romans at Soissons; some say 486 A.D.

487 The Britons, under Prince Arthur, defeat the Saxons.

490 Theodoric defeats Odoacer.

491 Ella founds the second Saxon kingdom of Sussex.

493 The kingdom of Italy passes from the Heruli to the Ostrogoths.—Malchus the sophist.

494 The Roman pontiff asserts his supremacy.

495 Timotheus Gazæus.—Third Saxon invasion of Britain.

496 Christianity received in France.

499 The Bulgarians ravage Thrace.—Fulgentius.

500 The Saracens ravage Syria and Phœnicia.

501 Anastasius makes peace with the Saracens.—Acadius, counsellor to Gondebaud.—Gondebaud publishes his laws of the Burgundians.

503 Anastasius' army cut to pieces by Cabades, king of Persia.—The Pope resisted the legal magistrate.

504 The Christians persecuted by the Vandals.—The pandects published.—Magi prevailed at Rome.

505 The Persian war ends.

506 Arien, chancellor of Alaric, reforms the Theodosian code.

507 Alaric defeated and killed by Clovis, near Poictiers.—Clovis founds the kingdom of the Franks.

509 A great fire at Constantinople.—The Saracens invade Arabia and Palestine.

510 Paris becomes the capital of the French Dominions.

511 A great insurrection at Constantinople.—Prince Arthur defeats the Saxons.—Salic law established in France.

512 An eruption of Vesuvius.

514 The Persian and Saracen kings embrace the Christian religion.—Boetius the philosopher.—Constantinople besieged by Vitalianus, whose fleet is burned by a brass speculum of Proclus.—Cassiodorus made governor of Sicily by Theodoric.

516 The Getæ ravage Macedonia, Thessaly, etc.—The computation of time by the Christian era, introduced by Dionysius the monk.

517 Five years of drought and pestilence in Palestine.

519 Prince Arthur defeated at Charford by Cerdic, which begins the third Saxon kingdom of Wessex.

520 The Britons defeat the Anglo-Saxons at Bath.

521 An earthquake at Corinth.—Hesychius of Miletus.

522 Thrasamond, king of the Vandals, defeated and killed by the Moors.

525 Antioch consumed by fire.—Priscian the grammarian.

527 Erchenwin founds the fourth Saxon kingdom of Essex.

528 Belisarius marches with an army against the Persians.

529 The code of Justinian is published, April 16.—The order of Benedictine monks is instituted.—Tribonianus, the famous lawyer.

532 A conspiracy and sedition at Constantinople.—A great pestilence in Ethiopia.—The kingdom of Burgundy conquered by Childebert and Clotaire.

533 The digest of Justinian is published, Dec. 30.—Belisarius sent against the Vandals in Africa.

534 The kingdom of the Vandals finished by Belisarius.—Procopius, the historian and secretary to Belisarius.

535 Belisarius gains Sicily.

536 Belisarius takes Naples.—The inhabitants of Constantinople taught to fabricate silk.

537 Rome surrendered to Belisarius.—French coin current in the Roman empire.—Count Marcellinus the chronologer.

539 Italy distressed with war, famine, and pestilence.—The Goths take the city of Milan.—The camps of the Romans and the Goths taken by Theodebert.

540 Vitiges taken prisoner by Belisarius, in Ravenna.—The Moors defeat the Romans in Africa.—Antioch destroyed by the king of Persia.

541 Jornandes, the Gothic historian.

542 The consulship of Basilius; the last at Rome.—Prince Arthur murdered.—Antioch rebuilt.—The Romans defeated by the Goths, on the Po.

543 A great plague desolates Asia and Europe.—Totila, king of the Goths, seizes Tuscany, Campania, etc.

546 Rome taken by Totila, and barbarously pillaged.

547 Ida founds the fifth Saxon kingdom of Northumberland.

549 Totila fortifies Rome.

550 An earthquake in Palestine, Syria, etc.—The State of Poland formed by Leck.

551 The manufacture of silk introduced into Europe from India.

552 The empire of the Avars in Great Tartary ends.—The fifth general council, or second of Constantinople.

554 Narses defeats and kills Teia, king of the Goths, and thus finishes the Ostrogoth monarchy in Italy.

556 A sedition of the Jews in Palestine.—Civil wars in France.—Gildas, the British historian.

557 A great earthquake at Rome, Constantinople, etc.

558 A terrible plague over Europe, Asia, and Africa, which continues nearly 50 years.

559 The Heptarchy began in England.

561 A conspiracy against Justinian.—Belisarius is disgraced, but is restored the next year.

563 Constantinople almost destroyed by fire.

565 The kingdom of France divided.—Columbus propagates Christianity among the Picts.—Justinian dies.—Agathias the historian.

567 The kingdom of the Visigoths founded in Spain.

568 The Lombards, invited from Pannonia by Narses, found a kingdom in Italy.

569 The Turks first mentioned in history.—Exarchs are sent to Ravenna against the Lombards.—Birth of Mohammed.

572 The Persians declare war against Justin.—Gregory of Tours.

573 The Avari ravage part of Germany.

574 The Persians invade and plunder Syria.

575 Civil wars in France.—The first monastery founded in Bavaria.—Uffa founds the sixth Saxon kingdom of the East Anglia.

576 Chosroes the Great defeated by the Emperor Justin's army.

578 Justin II. dies.

580 Chosroes again defeated, and dies of grief.—The city of Antioch destroyed by an earthquake.

581 Latin ceased about this time to be spoken in Italy.—Great fire in Paris.

582 Crida founds the seventh Saxon kingdom in Britain, called Mercia.

583 The Suevi in Spain conquered by the Visigoths, which finishes the kingdom.

584 The origin of fiefs in France.

587 An earthquake at Antioch.

589 The Tiber overflowed Rome.—The several provinces of China united.—Philippicus defeated the Persians.

590 Pestilence in Italy and France.—The Romans defeated by the Avari.

592 Ceaulin defeated and dethroned in the battle of Wanborough in Wilts by Ceolric.

593 The Avari expelled from Thrace.—The Gascons establish themselves.

595 The Sclavonians penetrate into Istria, Bohemia, and Poland.—The Lombards ravage Italy.

596 John of Constantinople assumes the title of universal bishop.

597 Augustin the monk comes into England.

598 A truce between the Romans and Lombards.

599 A dreadful pestilence in Africa.

600 The Sclavonians and Avari ravage Italy.

602 Mauricius, emperor of the East, put to death by Phocas.—The Lombards defeat the Romans.

603 War between the Persians and Greeks.—Secundus, historian of the Lombards.

604 Chosroes defeats the Roman army.—St. Paul's church in London founded by Ethelbert.

605 The use of bells introduced into churches.—The power of the popes begins.

606 The court of chancery instituted in England.

607 The Pantheon of Rome converted into a church.

609 The Jews in Antioch revolt, and massacre the Christians.

610 Heraclius takes Constantinople.

611 The church and abbey of Westminster founded by Sibert.

612 The Saracens ravage Syria.—Mahomet begins to publish his Koran.—Theophylactus Simocatta the historian.

613 Clotaire reigns over all France.

614 The Persians take Jerusalem, and carry off the cross of Christ.

615 The Persians overrun Africa, and take Alexandria.

616 The Persians take and plunder Carthage.—The Jews banished out of Spain and France.

617 Edwin kills Ethelfrid in the battle of Retford.—John of Alexandria, called Philoponus, the grammarian and commentator on Aristotle.

618 The Avari take and plunder Constantinople.

622 Heraclius defeats the Persians in a great battle.—Mahomet fled from Mecca to Medina, and the Hegira begins.

628 An academy founded at Canterbury.—Chosroes put to death by his son.

632 The era of Jesdegird commences.

633 Edwin, king of Northumberland, killed in a battle by Penda, king of Mercia.

634 The Saracens take Damascus.—Geo. Pisides, the poet and historian.

635 The Saracens invade Egypt and Palestine.

636 The Christian religion introduced into China.

637 The Saracens take Jerusalem.

640 The Saracens take Alexandria, and burn the library.

641 Heraclius dies.

644 Omar, caliph of the Saracens, killed.—The University of Cambridge founded by Sigebert, king of the East Anglia.—The laws of the Lombards formed into a system.

647 The Saracens make themselves masters of Africa.

648 The Saracens take Cyprus.

652 Persia becomes a part of the empire of the caliphs.

653 The Saracens take Rhodes, ravage Armenia, and defeat the Greeks at sea.—The Danes invade England.

660 Organs first used in churches.

663 The kingdom of Lombardy taken possession of by Grimoald, duke of Beneventum.—Glass invented and brought into England.

668 Constans murdered, and the Eastern Empire usurped by Metus the Armenian.

669 The Saracens ravage Sicily.

671 The Saracens invade Syria, besiege Constantinople, etc.

673 The Saracens defeated by the Greeks.

675 The Saracens attempt to land in Spain, but are defeated by Wamba.

676 The Saracens make a peace with Constantine on paying an annual tribute.

680 The sixth general council of Constantinople.

681 Pestilence in Saxony, and next year in Syria.

684 Egfrid, king of Northumberland, invades Ireland, but is defeated.—An eruption of Vesuvius.

685 Constantine V. dies.—The Britons totally subdued by the Saxons.

686 Sussex subdued by Ceadwalla, and united to the kingdom of Wessex.

688 Kent wasted by the West Saxons.

690 Pepin engrosses the power of the French monarchy.

694 A conspiracy of the Jews in Spain. — Justinian II. banished.

695 Money first coined by the Arabians.

697 Leontius deposed.

698 The Saracens take Carthage, and expel the Romans from Africa. — The Picts in Britain embrace the Christian religion. — The first prince of Poland elected, and Cracow built.

701 Eighty-one battles fought by the Saracens.

703 Justinian seized on Thrace, and marched to Constantinople.

704 The Lombards reduced by internal wars; the first province given to the Pope.

706 Justinian defeats the Bulgarians.

707 The Saracens invade the Roman territories.

709 Ina published the laws of the Saxons about this time.

711 Justinian is put to death by Philippicus.

713 The Saracens conquer Spain. — The Bulgarians ravage Thrace.

714 Charles Martel governs all France.

717 The Saracens unsuccessfully besiege Constantinople. — Charles Martel defeats King Chilperic.

718 The kingdom of Asturias in Spain founded by Pelagio.

719 Boniface, an Anglo-Saxon, propagates the Christian religion in Germany.

727 Ina, king of Wessex, began the tax of Peter's-pence.

730 Pope Gregory excommunicated the Emperor.

732 The Saracens defeated by Charles Martel, near Tours.

735 Charles Martel becomes master of Aquitaine. — The Pope's nuncio instituted about this time.

736 Leo destroys all the images in his empire, and persecutes the monks.

737 Joannes Demascenus.

743 Fredegaire, the French historian.

744 The monastery of Fulda in Germany founded.

746 A dreadful pestilence over Europe and Asia for three years.

748 The computation of years from the birth of Christ begins to be used in histories from this time.

749 The race of Abbas become caliphs of the Saracens, and encourage learning; the empire of the Saracens is divided into three parts.—Many cities in Syria are destroyed by an earthquake.

750 The Merovingian race ends in France.

751 The second race of the French kings begins.

752 The exarchs of Ravenna are conquered by the Lombards.—The defenders of images are persecuted.—The first consecration of the kings of France.—The exarchate ends by the capture of Ravenna.

753 The kings of the Lombards declared war against the Pope.

754 Pepin assists the Pope with a numerous army.—The kingdom of Cordova in Spain founded.

755 The temporal dominion of the Pope commences.

757 The first organ sent by Constantine to France.—Pepin reduces the Saxons.

761 Constantine persecuted the worshippers of the images.

762 Bagdad built by Almansor.—Burials permitted in towns.

763 A violent frost begins about Oct. 1, and lasts about 150 days.

766 The Turks ravage Armenia and Asia.

770 Constantine dissolves the monasteries in the East.

772 Charlemagne makes war against the Saxons.

774 The kingdom of the Lombards terminates by Charlemagne's capture of Pavia.

775 Alcuinus, dies 804 A.D.

776 Charlemagne reduces the Saxons.

778 Charlemagne restored learning in France.

780 The worship of images re-established.

781 Paulus Winifridus, surnamed Diaconus, the historian.

784 Charlemagne defeats Wittikind and the Saxons, so that they submit.

787 The Danes, for the first time, arrive in England.—The seventh general council, or second of Nice, begins.

788 Pleadings in courts of judicature are instituted.

790 An earthquake at Constantinople.

791 Charlemagne defeats the Avari in Pannonia.—The Moors defeated by the Spaniards with great slaughter.

792 An academy founded in Paris.—Ethelbert, king of East Anglia, treacherously murdered by Offa, king of Mercia.

794 Charlemagne extirpated the Huns.—Offa begins the tax called Peter's-pence, in Mercia.

796 The Pope sent legates to Charlemagne to request him to confirm his election.

797 Seventeen days of unusual darkness.—Alphonso defeats the Moors.—Constantine dethroned and put to death by his mother Irene.

800 The temporal power of the popes abridged.—Charlemagne proclaimed at Rome Emperor of the West.

801 A great earthquake in France, Germany, and Italy.

802 The empress Irene deposed and banished.

808 The first descent of the Normans into France.

810 A civil war among the Saracens.

811 Nicephorus killed by the king of the Bulgarians.—Eginhard the historian.

814 Leo ordered the images in churches to be destroyed.

815 An insurrection against the Pope at Rome.

816 Learning encouraged among the Saracens by Almamon.

817 Ecclesiastics exempted from military service.—Louis divides his kingdom among his children.

819 Almamon ordered his astronomers to measure a degree of latitude on the plains of Sinjar, near Babylon.

820 Leo V. killed in the temple at Constantinople by Michael.

822 Constantinople besieged by the Saracens under Thomas the slave; but the siege is raised by the Bulgarians.

823 The Saracens of Spain take possession of Crete, and call it Candia.

826 Harold, king of Denmark, embraces the Christian religion, and is dethroned by his subjects.

827 The Almagest of Ptolemy translated into Arabic by order of Almamon.—The Saracens take possession of Sicily, etc.

828 The several kingdoms of England united under Egbert.—The kingdoms of Navarre and Arragon founded.

829 Missionaries sent from France to Sweden.—St. Mark's at Venice is built.

830 Theophilus published an edict against images.

832 Painters banished from the Eastern Empire by Theophilus.

835 The feast of All-Saints instituted.

838 The Picts defeated and their nation extirpated by Kenneth, king of Scotland.

840 Louis le Debonnaire dies.

841 The battle of Fontenai, where Lotharius is defeated.—Albusmasar, the Arabian astronomer.

842 Theophilus dies.—The worship of images restored.—Germany separated from the empire of the Franks.

843 A new partition of the French dominion.

844 The king of Spain defeated the king of Corduba.—The king of Germany defeated the Vandals.

845 The Normans penetrate into Germany.—Hincmarus, archbishop of Rheims.

847 A great earthquake in Italy.

848 The Venetian fleet totally defeated by the Saracens in the bay of Crotona.

850 About this time the gospel was preached in Denmark and Sweden.

851 The Normans invade England.—The Saracens ravage Sardinia and Corsica.

852 The English defeat the Danes at Okley.—The Moors persecute the Christians in Spain.

853 The Normans get possession of some cities in France.

855 The Emperor Lotharius retires to a monastery and dies.

856 The Normans plunder the waste of Holland.—An earthquake over a great part of the known world.—Odo the historian.

857 The Scots defeated by the Britons.

859 A severe winter and frost; carriages used on the Adriatic.—Photius, patriarch of Constantinople.

860 The schism of the Greeks begins.

861 Rurick, the first prince of Russia, begins to reign.

862 Missionaries sent to convert the Sclavonians.—John Scotus.

865 Civil war among the Saracens in the East.—They ravage Italy.

866 Anastasius the librarian.

867 The Danes conquer Northumberland.

868 The government of Egypt becomes independent of the Saracen caliphs of Bagdad under Ahmed.

870 The Danes successfully ravage England.

871 Ethelred fought nine pitched battles with the Danes in one year.

872 Clocks first brought from Venice to Constantinople.—The Danes defeat Alfred near Wilton.—Charlemagne makes war against the Saxons.

874 The Danes invade Scotland.

878 Alfred concealed himself in the isle of Athelney; but soon after defeats the Danes; they leave England.

879 The Normans invade Germany.—The kingdom of Arles begins.

880 The Normans ravage France.—The French monarchy divided between Louis and Carloman.

881 Louis defeats the Normans in a great battle.

882 Albategni the mathematician, surnamed Mahomet of Aractus.

884 Reginon the historian.

885 The Normans besiege Paris.

886 The university of Oxford founded about this time by Alfred.—The Scythians become masters of Croatia.—Charles made a dishonorable peace with the Normans.

888 The dominions of Charles le Gros divided into five kingdoms.

889 The Bulgarians ravage Greece.—The Hungarians settle about the Danube.

890 The Normans ravage France and the low countries.—Alfred divides England into counties, and composes his body of laws about this time.

891 The Danes again invade England.—Arnolph of Germany defeats the Normans.—The first land tax in England.

895 The monastery of Cluny is founded.

896 Arnolph takes Rome.

897 War between the Greeks and Bulgarians.—A great famine in Germany.—John Asser the historian.

899 The Hungarians ravage Lombardy.

901 Civil wars in France and Germany.

902 The Saracens defeated by Himerius at sea.

903 The Normans ravage France.

904 The Hungarians ravage Italy.

905 Haron, caliph of Egypt, conquered and killed by Mahomet, the Saracenian general.

910 War begins in England against the Danes.

911 Leo VI., who wrote several treatises in the age of ignorance, dies.

912 The Normans establish themselves in France under Rolla. — The Carlovingian race of emperors ends in Louis III. — The empire of Germany becomes elective.

913 The Danes seize on the crown of England.

914 The Hungarians defeated by Conrad. — The Saracens defeated by Constantine's generals.

915 The Hungarians ravage Saxony. — The University of Cambridge founded.

916 Ordonno II. defeats the Saracens in Spain.

917 The Bulgarians besiege Constantinople.

919 Phocas raises a sedition at Constantinople; is killed by Romanus, who is advanced to the empire.

920 The Moors defeat the Christians in Spain.

922 The Hungarians pillage Germany. — Rodolph defeats Berenger in the battle of Placentia.

923 The Moors defeated in Spain. — Fiefs established in France.

924 The Hungarians ravage Italy.

925 Sigifrid elected first marquis of Brandenburg.

930 Henry subjects the Danes to the payment of tribute.

932 Arnolph of Bavaria defeated by Hugh, king of Italy.

934 Azophi, the Arabian astronomer.

936 The Saracen empire divided by usurpation into seven kingdoms.

937 Liutprand the historian.

939 Ramisus, king of Spain, defeats the Saracens at Simanca.

941 Arithmetic brought into Europe.

942 The Eastern emperors take possession of the kingdom of Naples.

945 The Turks ravage Thrace. — Danes invade France.

947 Alfarabius, the Arabian astronomer.

950 Otho made Bohemia tributary.

958 War between the Normans and Saracens in Italy.

959 Berenger plunders Italy. — Power of the monks great in England.

960 Otho's expedition against the Vandals.

961 Phocas recovers Candia from the Saracens.

968 The Normans ravage Spain.

969 Otho, jun., defeats Nicephorus, and drives the Saracens out of Italy.—The race of Abbas extinguished by the Fatimites, who build Grand Cairo.

971 The Russians, Bulgarians, etc., defeated by Bardas in Bulgaria.

976 Bardas usurps the Eastern Empire.

977 Otho defeats and subdues the Bohemians.

979 War between Otho and Lothaire.

980 The two emperors of Constantinople recover Apulia and Calabria.

982 The Vandals and Bohemians ravage Saxony, etc.—A civil war in Spain.

983 Violent commotions and dissensions in Venice.

985 The Danes invade England and Scotland under Sueno.

987 The third race of kings in France begins.

990 England invaded by the Normans.

991 The figures in arithmetic brought into Europe by the Saracens from Arabia.—Gerbert, afterwards Pope Silvester II.

993 A great eruption of Vesuvius.

994 King of Denmark and Norway invades England.

995 Almanzor defeats the Christians.

996 The empire of Germany declared elective by Otho III.

998 The Christians defeat Almanzor.

1000 Basilius defeats the Bulgarians and drives them out of Thessaly.

1001 An insurrection in Rome against Otho.

1002 The Emperor Henry assumes the title of King of the Romans.—A general massacre of the Danes in England.

1004 Sueno invades England.

1005 A new style of architecture for churches.

1007 A great eruption of Vesuvius.

1009 The Saracens besiege Jerusalem; a civil war among them in Spain.

1012 Ethelred grants an annual tribute to the Danes.

1013 The Danes under Sueno get possession of England.

1015 The king of Poland agrees to pay a yearly tribute to the emperor of Germany.

1016 Edmund Ironside fought six battles in England with Canute II., king of Denmark, most of which he lost by the treachery of Edric.

1018 The Normans first enter Italy in a body.

1019 Bulgaria reduced to the form of a Roman province.

1020 A dreadful plague in Saxony.

1021 Guy d' Arezzo in Italy; or, Aretin the monk.

1022 New species of music under six notes, introduced by Aretin.

1023 The caliph of Egypt ravages Palestine, and plunders the Temple of Jerusalem.

1028 Canute conquers Norway.—Constantine, emperor of the East, is succeeded by Romanus.

1030 Campanus of Novarro, the astronomer.—Romanus defeated in Syria by the Saracens.

1031 Romanus drives the Saracens out of Syria, and begins to build the Temple of Jerusalem.—The Normans conquer Apulia.

1035 Capua taken from the Pope by the king of Sicily.—The kingdoms of Castile and Arragon begin.—The Vandals ravage Saxony.

1036 The kingdom of Norway begins.

1038 An earthquake and famine at Constantinople.—The dynasty of Ommiades ends in Spain.

1040 Smyrna destroyed by an earthquake.—The Saracens of Africa invade Italy.—The Greeks ravage Bohemia.

1043 The Russians come from Scythia, and land in Thrace.—The Turks become masters of Persia.

1046 Three usurping popes deposed by a council convened at Sutrium by the Emperor Henry III.

1050 The Greek church separated from the Latin.

1053 Pope Leo IX. taken prisoner in Naples by the Normans.

1055 The Turks take Bagdad, and overturn the empire of the caliphs.

1057 George Cedrenus the historian.

1058 Guiscard drives the Saracens out of Sicily.

1060 A severe famine in Germany.

1061 Surnames appointed to be taken in Scotland, by a parliament at Forfar.

1062 Seventy thousand persons and more undertook a voyage to Palestine, and were killed or made prisoners. — M. Prellus of Constantinople, the historian.

1063 The massacre of Goslar.

1065 Jerusalem taken by the Turks from the Saracens.

1066 The conquest of England by William, duke of Normandy, in the battle of Hastings, Oct. 14.

1069 The Danes land in England.

1070 The feudal law introduced into England.

1071 The Turks defeated Romanus and took him prisoner.

1072 Roger took possession of Sicily. — Surnames were first used in England about this time.

1073 Marinus Scotus.

1074 The king of Bohemia obliged to pay tribute to the Holy See.

1075 The famous wars of the Saxons against Henry begin about this time.

1076 Asia Minor, having been subdued by Solyman two years ago, was from this time called Turkey.

1077 The Emperor Henry IV. of Germany goes barefooted to the Pope at Canossa.

1078 Henry IV. retracts his submission to the Pope.

1080 Domesday book begins to be compiled, and is finished in 1086.

1081 Henry IV. lays siege to Rome. — William of Spires, the mathematician.

1083 Henry IV. takes possession of Rome.

1085 Toledo taken from the Saracens, made the capital of Castile. — The conflict between Pope Gregory VII. (Hildebrand) and Henry IV., concerning the right of investiture.

1086 The order of Carthusians founded by Bruno.

1087 An expedition of the Christians against the Saracens in Africa. — William I. ravages France. — Suidas, author of the Greek lexicon.

1090 The dynasty of Assassius began in Irak.

1091 The Saracens in Spain call in Joseph, king of Morocco, who thus gains possession of all their dominions in that kingdom.

1094 Margaret conquers Sweden, and annexes it to Denmark.

1095 Sigebert the historian.—Urban II. announces the first crusade, Nov. 18-28.

1096 The emperor took Naples and Sicily.—St. George becomes the patron saint of England.—16,000 Jews murdered by the crusaders, at Triers, Cologne, and Mayence.—Odo, bishop of Bayeux, died.

1098 The order of St. Benedict instituted.

1099 Jerusalem captured by the Christian army, June 27; Godfrey elected king of Jerusalem, and the order of Knights of St. John instituted.—First crusade ends July 23.

1100 An earthquake in Sicily.—William II. accidentally shot in the New Forest, Aug. 2.

1102 Baldwin defeats the Saracens near Joppa.—William, duke of Aquitain, undertakes a voyage to Palestine with a numerous army.

1103 William's army massacred at Constantinople.

1104 Baldwin defeats the Saracens, and takes Ptolemais.

1105 Henry, king of England, invades Normandy.

1106 Henry IV. of Germany captured by his son and formally deposed.

1109 Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, died.

1110 Learning revived at the University of Cambridge.—Writing on paper made of cotton became common.—The library of Tripoli, containing 300,000 volumes, burned by the Christians.

1114 Peter Abelard.

1115 Peter the hermit died.

1119 Baldwin defeats the Turks at Antioch.—Bohemia erected into a kingdom.—Institution of the order of Knights Templars, by Baldwin II., king of Jerusalem.

1120 Prince William, with a number of English lords, drowned in their return to England from Barfleur.

1124 Oriflamme first used as a national banner.

1125 Baldwin overcomes the Saracens near Antioch.—Germany afflicted with the plague.

1126 Almed of Beverly died.

1127 The Pope declares war against Roger, duke of Sicily, who is proclaimed king.

1132 The kindom of Portugal begins. — The Cistertians exempted from tithes. — St. Bernard.

1136 Averroes of Corduba, called the Commentator.

1137 The pandect of Justinian found in the ruins of Amalfi.

1138 The Scots invade England and are defeated.

1139 A civil war in England. — Alphonso, having defeated the Moors, is proclaimed king of Portugal.

1140 King Stephen defeated and taken prisoner. — Abelard's doctrines condemned. — Battle of Weinsberg; names of Guelph and Gibelline first used after this battle.

1141 Stephen exchanged; begins to recover his kingdom. — The factions of the Guelphs and Gibellines prevail.

1142 Abelard dies.

1143 The Koran translated into Latin. — William of Malmesbury, the historian, died.

1146 The Empress Matilda retires out of England.

1147 A quarrel between Stephen and Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury. — The second crusade into the Holy Land by the preaching of St. Bernard.

1149 Henry of Anjou arrives in England. — Roger VI. of Sicily invades and ravages Greece.

1150 The civil law revived at Bologna by Wernesus, who was the first restorer after Justinian.

1151 The cannon law composed by Gratian.

1153 Treaty of Winchester between Stephen and Henry.

1154 Nouradin took Damascus. — Christianity introduced into Finland. — Geoffrey of Monmouth died.

1155 Arnold of Brescia burned at Rome.

1156 The city of Moscow founded.

1157 Baldwin defeats Nouradin near Gennesareth.

1158 Frederic received the title of king of Bohemia at the diet of Ratisbon.

1159 Insurrections in Scotland. — War between England and France. — The emperor excommunicated by the Pope.

1160 The order of Carmelites instituted.

1161 Eustathius, the commentator on Homer.

1162 The affairs of the crusaders on the decline in Palestine. — The Emperor Frederic destroys Milan.

1163 Nouradin defeats Raymond II. — John of Salisbury.

1164 Constitution of Clarendon, Jan. 25. — The Teutonic order begins. — The first king of Sardinia created by Frederic.

1165 Simeon of Durham.

1166 Maimonides of Corduba, the most learned of Jews.

1167 Frederic takes possession of Rome. — War between England and France. — The caliph of Persia invades Egypt.

1169 Interview between the kings of England and France, at St. Denis.

1170 Peace between England and France.

1171 The Venetians take the island of Chio. — The sovereigns of Egypt henceforth styled Sultans. — The Bank of Venice, the first banking-house established in Europe.

1172 Henry II. of England takes possession of Ireland.

1173 The city of Catania destroyed by an earthquake.

1174 William acknowledges the kingdom of Scotland a fief of the crown of England.

1176 Frederic totally defeated by the Milanese. — The dispensing of justice by circuits first appointed in England. — Genghis-kan begins to reign.

1177 Baldwin defeats Saladin before Jerusalem.

1178 The Pope sends a legate to Prester-John.

1179 Saladin defeats the crusaders. — The French king visits Becket's tomb in England. — The University of Padua founded.

1181 The laws of England digested by Glanville.

1182 Saladin takes Damascus.

1183 Peter of Blois, the historian.

1184 Andronicus orders all the Latins in Constantinople to be murdered.

1186 The Bulgarians throw off the Roman yoke.

1187 The kingdom of Jerusalem finished, that city being taken by Saladin.

1188 The third crusade. — The tax called Saladin's tithe imposed.

1189 The kings of England and France go to the Holy Land. — Richard renounces his superiority over Scotland for a sum of money.

1190 Frederic subdues Cilicia, and defeats the Saracens.

1190 The Teutonic order of Knights, said by Playfair to be instituted at Ptolemais.

1191 The crusaders take Ptolemais.

1192 Richard I. made prisoner by the duke of Austria, Dec. 20, who sells him to Henry IV. of Germany; he is ransomed Feb. 4, 1194, for 150,000 marks (£300,000).—Guy of Lusignan elected king of Cyprus.

1195 The Saracens from Africa invade Spain; defeat Alphonso, king of Castile.

1196 The emperor, Henry VI., takes possession of Naples and Sicily.—The fourth crusade.

1197 Henry sends an army into Palestine.—William of Newburgh, the historian.

1198 The fifth crusade.—The order of the Holy Trinity instituted.

1199 Richard I. mortally wounded at the siege of Chaluz, on March 24.—Campanus of Lombardy, the astronomer.

1200 The University of Salamanca, in Spain, founded.

1201 The city of Riga, in Livonia, founded.—Roger de Hoveden the historian died.—War between France and England.

1203 The sixth crusade.

1204 Constantinople taken by the Venetians and French.—Normandy conquered and reunited to France.—The inquisition established.

1207 The first towns erected into corporations in Normandy were those of Rouen and Falaise, this year.

1208 Philip of Germany is assassinated, and Otho crowned sole emperor.—King John of England excommunicated by the Pope.

1209 The works of Aristotle, imported from Constantinople, are condemned by the council of Paris.—The silk manufacture imported from Greece into Venice.

1210 The persecution against the Albigenses.—The Emperor Otho excommunicated by the Pope.

1211 The king of England subdues Wales.—Saxo-Grammaticus the historian.

1212 The Christians defeat the Moors at Toulouse.—The Pope gives the kingdom of England to Philip of France.

1213 John surrenders his crown to the Pope's legate, Pandulph, May 15. — The interdict removed Dec. 6.

1214 Battle of Bouvines, Aug. 27.

1215 John signs Magna Charta June 15. — The order of Dominicans instituted. — The order of Knights-Hospitallers founded. — A contest between the king and barons of England. — The doctrine of transubstantiation introduced.

1216 Alexander and the kingdom of Scotland excommunicated. — Accursius the famous lawyer, and author of the Glosses.

1217 Peace between England and Scotland. — The French defeated in the battle of Lincoln.

1220 Astronomy and geography brought into Europe by the Moors about this time.

1221 The University of Padua enlarged.

1222 Giraldus Cambrensis dies.

1223 All the slaves in France franchised by Louis VIII.

1226 The king of France forms a league against the Albigensis. — Francis d'Assisi dies.

1227 An expedition of all the European powers to Palestine. — The power of the English barons abridged. — The Tartars, under Genghis-kan, overrun the whole of the Saracen empire.

1228 The University of Toulouse founded.

1229 A treaty between the Saracens and Christians.

1230 The kingdoms of Leon and Castile united. — The Teutonic knights subdue Prussia. — The University of Naples founded.

1236 The first irruption of the Tartars into Russia, Poland, etc.

1238 The University of Vienna founded. — The Tartars subject the Russians to the payment of tribute.

1241 The Hanseatic league formed. — Tin mines discovered in Germany.

1244 The Kharismians defeat the Christians and take Jerusalem. — The order of the Celestines instituted.

1245 The general council of Lyons for reviewing the crusaders.

1247 Henry III. reintroduced gold coinage.

1248 The fifth crusade, under Louis IX. of France.

1249 Damietta taken by Louis.

1250 Louis defeated in Egypt and taken prisoner. — Painting revived in Florence by Cimabue. — The Sorbonne in Paris founded.

1251 Wales subdued, and Magna Charta confirmed.

1254 War between Denmark and Sweden. — St. Thomas Aquinas.

1256 The order of the Augustines founded.

1258 The empire of the Saracens ended, by the Tartars taking Bagdad. — Representatives of the commons of England present for the first time in parliament. — John de Joinville.

1259 The Tartars invade Poland. — Nassar Eddin the Persian astronomer and geographer. — Matthew Paris dies.

1260 Alphonso of Spain orders all public records to be written in the vulgar tongue, not in Latin.

1261 The Greek emperors recover Constantinople from the French. — Roger Bacon.

1263 The Norwegians invade the western islands of Scotland. — Wars in England between the barons and king.

1264 The battle of Lewes, in which Henry is taken prisoner.

1265 The first regular representative parliament is summoned by Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, Jan. 20.

1267 The police of Paris established about this time. — Cimabue, the first of the modern painters at Florence.

1268 The Mussulmen gain Antioch. — The battle of Celano, in Italy, fatal to Conratin. — The Tartars invade China and expel many of the natives.

1269 Louis's expedition to Palestine.

1270 The king of Hungary reduced Bulgaria.

1272 The academy of Florence founded.

1273 The empire of the present Austrian family begins.

1274 The first commercial treaty between England and Flanders.

1277 The sultan of Egypt defeats the Tartars near Damascus.

1279 King Edward relinquished his right to Normandy. — The mortmain act passed in England.

1280 The sultan of Egypt defeats the Tartars near Emessa.

1281 A revolution in Bulgaria.

1282 Twelve thousand French massacred at the Sicilian vespers. — Peter, king of Arragon, seized on Sicily. — The Academy de la Crusca founded.

1283 Wales conquered by King Edward and united to England. — A new separation between the Latin and Greek churches.

1285 The Tartars ravage Hungary, and defeat the Hungarians. — Alphonso of Arragon becomes master of Majorca and Minorca.

1287 An irruption of the Tartars into Poland.

1288 The sultan of Babylon takes Tripoli.

1289 A great earthquake in Europe. — Albertet, the mathematician and provençal poet.

1290 The Jews banished out of England. — The University of Lisbon founded.

1291 The sultan of Babylon conquered Syria. — The Latin patriarchs of Jerusalem ended. — A contest between Bruce and Baliol for the crown of Scotland. — The crusades ended.

1293 A regular succession of parliaments in England from this year.

1294 Parliaments established in Paris.

1296 A war between England and Scotland.

1297 The coronation chair and records of Scotland carried off by Edward I.

1298 The Ottoman empire founded. — The Emperor Adolphus slain at the battle of Hasenseret, and his forces defeated by those of Albert of Austria, who thus won the imperial sceptre.

1299 An earthquake in Germany. — Spectacles invented by a monk of Pisa. — The famous year of Jubilee instituted at Rome by Boniface VIII.

1300 Edward I. invades Scotland.

1301 The Pope excommunicates Philip IV., king of France.

1302 The sultan of Egypt defeats the Tartars near Damascus. — The mariner's compass improved by Flavio Gioia. — The University of Avignon founded.

1303 The Scots defeat three English armies in one day, near Roslin.

1305—Sir William Wallace executed in London, Aug. 24.

1306 The Jews banished out of France. — Edward I. of England invades Scotland.

1307 Coals first used in England. — The establishment of the Swiss cantons.

1308 The seat of the popes removed to Avignon. — John Duns, called Duns Scotus, died Nov. 8.

1310 The Knights of St. John take Rhodes and settle there.

1312 The order of Knights Templars abolished by the council of Vienna. — The University of Orleans founded. — Durandus, bishop of Anicium.

1313 Molay, grand master, with a number of templars, burned alive in Paris.

1314 The cardinals set fire to the conclave, and separate. — Bruce of Scotland defeats the English in the battle of Bannockburn, June 24.

1315 Germany afflicted with famine and pestilence. — The Scots invade Ireland.

1319 The University of Dublin founded.

1320 Gold coined in Christendom.

1321 A civil war in England. — Dante died.

1322 The battle of Muldorf, between Frederic III. and Louis V., the former being taken prisoner.

1323 A truce between England and Scotland for 13 years. — A great eruption of Ætna.

1325 The first treaty of commerce between England and Venice.

1327 Edward II. murdered in Berkeley castle, Sept. 21.

1329 The battle of Mount Cassel gained by King Philip over the Flemings. — Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, died.

1330 Gunpowder invented by a monk of Cologne.

1331 The Turks take and plunder the city of Nice. — The Knights of the Teutonic order settle in Prussia. — The art of weaving cloth brought from Flanders into England.

1332 The king of Poland seizes upon Silesia. — The Pope accused of heresy. — Nicephoras Gregoras, the astronomer and historian.

1333 The Moors gain possession of Gibraltar. — The Scots defeated at Halidown Hill.

1337 War between England and France.

1338 The empire of Germany declared independent of the Pope. — King Edward III. begins his war against France.

1339 The academy of Pisa founded. — Denmark desolated.

1340 The French defeated in a sea fight by Edward III., near Helvoetsluys, followed by a truce which lasted four years. — Copper money first used in Scotland and Ireland.

1341 Cantacuzenus usurps the Eastern Empire for 17 years.

1342 The siege of Algiers, in which powder was used.—Edward's expedition to the continent.

1344 The Madeira Islands discovered.—The Tartars invade Poland and are defeated.

1346 The battle of Cressy, between the French and English.—A treaty of commerce between the Venetians and the sultans of Egypt.

1347 The admiralty court instituted.—A code of laws published in Poland, and the University of Cracow founded.

1348 The University of Prague founded (the first in Germany) by Charles IV.

1349 The order of the Garter instituted in England.—A plague in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

1350 The Jubilee fixed to every fiftieth year.

1352 The Turks first enter Europe.

1354 "The last of the Tribunes" murdered by the people of Rome, Oct. 8.

1355 A conspiracy at Venice.—Iovanni Boccacio.

1356 The French defeated at Poictiers, and King John taken prisoner.—The golden bull published.

1357 A great sedition in France.

1358 Tamerlane begins to reign in Persia.

1362 The law-pleading in England changed from French to English.—Janizaries established among the Turks.

1365 The universities of Vienna and of Geneva founded.

1366 Adrianople made the seat of the Turkish Empire.

1369 Wickliff begins to teach in England.

1370 Chivalry flourished about this time.—The office of grand-visier established.

1371 The French defeated the English fleet near Rochelle.—The family of Stuart begins to reign in Scotland.

1372 Sir John Mandeville died.

1373 The Genoese become masters of Cyprus.

1375 A three-years' truce between England and France.

1376 John Froissart lived.

1377 The French invade England.—The seat of the popes transferred from Avignon to Rome.

1378 The schism of double popes, one at Avignon and one at Rome. — Greenland discovered, by a Venetian.

1379 Civil commotions in Flanders.

1381 Bills of exchange first used in England. — A plague in Germany. — Watt Tyler's insurrection in England.

1383 Cannon first used in the English service, by the governor of Calais.

1384 The first act of navigation in England. — Hostilities between England and Scotland. — John Wickliffe died.

1385 The king of Portugal defeats the king of Castile at Aljubara. — The ancient race of kings ended in Sweden. — Nicholas Flamel lived.

1386 Andronicus Paleologus takes Constantinople; soon retaken by John and Manuel. — Tamerlane subdues Georgia. — The first company of linen weavers in England. — Death of Arnold von Winkelried, at the battle of Sempack, July 9.

1387 The first lord high admiral of England appointed. — Tamerlane subdues Turkestan.

1388 Bombs invented at Venloo. — The Scots defeat the English at Otterburn. — Margaret of Denmark defeats the Swedes, and unites the crowns of Denmark and Sweden.

1390 The sacred war in Prussia.

1391 Cards invented for the amusement of the French king. — The papal power abolished in England. — The academy of St. Luke founded in Paris.

1392 Annats established. — The Jews banished out of Germany. — Cape of Good Hope discovered by the Portuguese. — Emanuel Chrysoloras.

1393 The Turks ravage Walachia. — The doctrine of Huss propagated in Bohemia.

1394 The Jews banished out of France. — Leonard Aretin, secretary of Florence.

1395 Bajazet defeats the Christians at Nicopolis, and subdues the Bulgarians.

1397 The union of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, at Calmar. — Owen Glendour lived.

1398 A rebellion in Ireland. — Dukes first created in Scotland. — Tamerlane penetrates into Hindoostan and takes Delhi.

1399 Tamerlane becomes master of Novogorod. — Richard II. deposed.

1400 War between England and Scotland. — Tamerlane invades Asia Minor with a great army. — Geoffrey Chaucer dies.

1401 The Emperor Rupert invades Italy, and is repulsed. — Tamerlane becomes master of Bagdad.

1402 Tamerlane defeats Bajazet and takes him prisoner; he dies the following year. — John Gower dies.

1403 The battle of Shrewsbury; rebellion of the Percies.

1405 Great guns first used in England at the siege of Berwick. — The Canary Islands discovered by Bethencourt, a Norman. — Tamerlane dies. — Execution of Scrope, archbishop of York, for treason, June 8; the first instance in England of capital punishment inflicted on a bishop.

1406 Leonard Aretin lived.

1407 France laid under an interdict. — Huss propagates his opinions. — Balthazar Cossa becomes master of Rome.

1409 The Lollards multiplied in England. — The council of Pisa.

1410 Painting in oil color invented at Burges by John Vaneyck. — A civil war in France.

1411 The University of St. Andrews in Scotland founded. — War between King Ladislaus and the Pope.

1412 Algebra brought from Arabia into Europe about the beginning of this century.

1414 The council of Constance begins, and lasts four years, in which two popes voluntarily submitted to deposition.

1415 John Huss condemned, and executed at Constance July 7. — Henry of England invades Normandy. — The battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25.

1417 Henry's second expedition into Normandy. — Paper made of linen rags invented.

1418 The massacre of the Armagnac faction in Paris. — Poggio the Florentine lived.

1420 The treaty of Troyes signed. — The battle of Beauge, in which the duke of Clarence is killed.

1421 The revenue of England amounts to £55,754.

1424 Zisca died Oct. 12.

1426 An earthquake at Naples.

1427 The academy of Louvain founded.

1428 The siege of Orleans is begun, and repulsed by Joan of Arc.

1429 The battle of Herrings. — Francis Philelphus lived.

1431 A great earthquake at Lisbon. — Henry IV., king of England, crowned king of France. — Joan of Arc burned as a sorceress at Rouen, May 30. — Geo. Trapezuntius.

1433 G. Gemistius Pletho lived.

1434 A civil war in Sweden. — Cosmo de Medici recalled from banishment, which began the rise of that family in Florence.

1435 The treaty of Arras between Charles II. and the duke of Burgundy.

1436 Paris retaken by the French. — Laurentius Valla lived.

1437 An expedition of the Portuguese into Africa. — The Turks invade Hungary.

1439 The reunion of the Greek and Latin churches. — The Pragmatic sanction settled in France.

1440 The art of printing invented at Mentz.

1441 John Faustus.

1442 The Turks invade Hungary. — Peter Schæffer.

1444 Famine in Sweden. — Truce between France and England at Tours. — Charles II. instituted the first standing army in Europe. — Wesselus.

1446 The sea breaks in upon Dort and drowns 100,000 persons. — Frederic declares war against the Swiss.

1447 The Visconti family ends in Milan; succeeded by the Sforzas. — The Turks defeated by Scanderbeg.

1448 The house of Oldenburgh begins to reign in Denmark. — Sweden separated from Denmark. — Contest between the house of York and that of Lancaster. — The Vatican at Rome founded.

1449 War between England and France. — Geo. Purbachius.

1450 The battle of Fournigny. — Building of St. Peter's commenced by Pope Nicholas V. — Gutenburg first used cut metal types in printing the Mazarin Bible. — Jack Cade died July 11.

1451 The English evacuate Rouen and other parts of France. — War between Sweden and Denmark.

1452 Cardinal Bessarion.

1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks, which terminates the Greek empire. — The English government in France ends.

1454 A conspiracy in Rome against the Pope. — The Prussians and Poles war against the Teutonic Knights. — Thomas à Kempis.

1455 The battle of St. Albans.

1456 A great earthquake at Naples. — The Turks repulsed at the siege of Belgrade. — John Hunniades dies.

1457 Glass first manufactured in England. — Joannes Argyropulus.

1458 The Turks take Corinth. — A sedition in England.

1459 The arts of engraving and etching invented. — Alphonso's first expedition into Africa.

1460 Alum mines discovered in Italy.

1461 King Edward defeats King Henry at Towton.

1462 An expedition of the Turks into Walachia. — Regular posts established in France. — The first book printed, viz., the Vulgate Bible, in two volumes. — Baptista Platina.

1463 War between the Turks and Venetians. — Alphonso's second expedition into Africa.

1464 The league against Louis XI. of France.

1466 The second book printed, viz., Cicero de Officiis.

1467 Sheep from England first permitted to be sent to Spain.

1468 Warwick's conspiracy against Edward IV.

1469 The order of St. Michael instituted. — Cardinal Balue imprisoned by Louis XI., and confined in an iron cage of his own invention for 11 years.

1470 King Edward attainted, and King Henry VI. restored.

1471 Edward restored. — The battle of Tewskbury. — The earl of Warwick, "the king maker," killed at the battle of Barnet, April 14.

1472 War between the Turks and Parthians. — John Lascaris.

1473 The study of the Greek language introduced into France by Gregorius Tiphernas. — Copernicus born; died 1543.

1474 The Cape de Verd Islands discovered by the Portuguese.

1475 The treaty of Amiens.

1476 Ferdinand of Castile defeats the king of Portugal.

1477 Charles the bold, duke of Burgundy, slain at the battle of Nancy.

1478 Lorenzo de Medici expelled from Florence. — Peace between France and Castile.

1479 The University of Upsal founded. — The kingdoms of Castile and Arragon united.

1480 The Turks besiege Rhodes.

1481 A great famine in France. — Savonarola.

1482 The coast of Guinea discovered by the Portuguese. — A court of inquisition erected at Seville. — Jo. Picus, of Mirandola.

1483 A conspiracy in England against Richard. — Post horses and stages established. — Murder of Edward V. and the duke of York in the tower, in August.

1485 Luther born Nov. 10; died 1546. — Richard III. slain at the battle of Bosworth Field. — Famine and pestilence raged in Denmark.

1486 War between the sultan of Egypt and the Turks. — The Russians subdue the kingdom of Casan. — Brazil discovered. — Angelo Politian.

1487 The court of Star-Chamber instituted in England.

1488 The French king defeats the duke of Brittany.

1489 Maps and charts brought into England. — An earthquake at Constantinople. — Cyprus ceded to the Venetians. — William Mantuanus.

1492 America discovered by Columbus. — Brittany reunited to the French crown. — Isle of St. Domingo discovered. — Ferdinand expelled the Moors from Granada, after a possession of about 800 years.

1493 Montserrat discovered. — Jo. Reuchlin introduced the Hebrew and Greek languages into Germany.

1494 Poyning's act passes in Ireland.

1495 The king of France seized on the kingdom of Naples. — Algebra taught by a friar at Venice. — The diet of Worms. — A treaty of commerce between Henry VII. and Philip, duke of Burgundy.

1496 The Jews and Moors banished out of Portugal.

1497 North America discovered by Americus Vesputius. — Vasquez di Gama's expedition to the East Indies.

1498 The Walachians ravage Poland. — Torquemada, grand inquisitor of Spain, dies; during the term of his administration 10,220 individuals were burned alive.

1498 Savonarola burned at Florence.

1499 War between the Turks and the Venetians.— Louis XII. takes possession of the Milanese.

1500 Florida discovered by John Cabot.— Maximilian divides the empire into six circles.— A great plague in England.

1501 State inquisitors established at Venice.— Ishmael Sophi begins to reign in Persia.— Louis of France and Ferdinand of Castile seize on the kingdom of Naples.— Printing introduced in Scotland.

1502 St. Helena discovered.— Gonsalvo called the great captain.

1503 The battle of Cerignole, which finished the French power in Naples.

1504 King Henry VII. built a chapel at Westminster abbey.— Gawin Douglas.

1505 Shillings first coined in England.

1506 The academy of Frankfort-on-the-Oder founded.— Ceylon discovered.

1507 Louis reduced the Genoese to subjection.— Madagascar discovered.

1508 The league of Cambray.— Budæus of Paris.

1509 The battle of Aignadel.— The expedition of Ximenes to the coast of Barbary.

1510 The Pope grants to Ferdinand the investiture of Naples.

1511 Cuba conquered by the Spaniards.— A league between the Pope and the Venetians against the French.— Philip de Commines dies.

1512 The battle of Ravenna.— The river De la Plata discovered.— Erasmus.

1513 War between Scotland and England.— The battle of Navarre.— The battle of the Spurrs.— The battle of Flodden.— Sannazarius of Naples.

1514 Cannon bullets of stone still in use.— War between the Ottoman empire and Persia.

1515 The first Polyglot Bible printed.— Ferdinand annexed Navarre to Castile.— Cornelius Agrippa.

1516 Barbarossa seizes the kingdom of Algiers.— War between the Turks and Persians.— The treaty of Noyon.

1517 The reformation begun in Germany by Luther.

1517 The Turks terminate the kingdom of the Mamelukes in Egypt. — Five books of the *Annals of Tacitus* found.

1518 New Spain and the Straits of Magellan discovered.

1519 Francis I. and Charles V. competition for the imperial throne.
— Cardinal Bembo of Venice.

1520 The confederacy of the Holy Junta formed in Spain. — Pope Leo X. issued a bull condemning the doctrine of Luther, June 15; Luther burned the bull Dec. 11. — Raphael died.

1521 A league between the emperor and Henry VIII. against Francis I. — The second diet of Worms. — The Turks take Belgrade. — A conspiracy of the king of Sweden against the nobility. — The title of "Defender of the Faith" conferred on Henry VIII. — Copernicus of Thorn in Prussia.

1522 The Turks take Rhodes.

1523 A league formed against Francis I. by the Pope, the emperor, the Venetians, etc. — Paracelsus.

1524 Clement Marot.

1525 The battle of Pavia, Feb. 24, in which Francis I. was made prisoner. — Sir Thomas More, lord chancellor.

1526 The treaty of Madrid. — The inquisition established in Portugal. — The Pope, Venetians, and French form a league against the emperor. — Lutherism established in Denmark.
— Paul Jovius. — The first diet of Spires.

1527 War between the Pope and the Viceroy of Naples. — The Pope's territories invaded by the army of Charles V., and Rome taken and plundered. — Bermuda Isles discovered. — Francis Rabelais.

1528 Popery abolished in Sweden. — Francis challenges the emperor to single combat. — A new form of government established in Genoa by Andrew Doria.

1529 The second diet of Spires, from which the name of "Protestants" begins. — The peace of Cambray. — The Turks besiege Vienna and are repulsed.

1530 The diet of Augsburg. — The union of the Protestants at Smalcald. — The secretary of state's office instituted in England. — Cardinal Wolsey died.

1531 Post offices in England. — A great earthquake at Lisbon. — Hieronymus Vida lived.

1532 The court of sessions instituted in Scotland. — Peace between the emperor and German princes.

1533 Papal authority abolished in England. — An insurrection of the Anabaptists in Westphalia.

1534 Barbarossa seizes the kingdom of Tunis. — Julius Caesar Scaliger.

1535 Expedition of Charles V. into Africa ends. — The society of the Jesuits formed by Ignatius Loyola. — Archbishop Cranmer.

1536 Expedition of James, king of Scotland, into France. — A league between Solyman and Francis against Charles V. — John Leland. — Anne Boleyn beheaded, May 19.

1537 Fracastorius.

1538 A truce concluded at Nice between Charles and Francis. — Peter Aretin.

1539 A rebellion at Ghent, which occasions Charles V. to pass through France. — The Bible printed in England. — 645 monasteries and religious houses suppressed in England and Wales.

1540 The variation of the compass discovered by Sebastian Cabot. — The order of Knights of St. John abolished. — Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, beheaded July 28.

1541 Solyman reduced Hungary. — Charles V. besieged Algiers. — Pizarro assassinated by Juan de Herrada.

1542 A treaty between Solyman and Francis I. against Charles V. — The English invade Scotland. — Catherine Howard beheaded, Feb. 12.

1543 Iron cannon and mortars made in England. — A league between Henry and Charles V. against Francis I. — Pins brought from France, and first used in England.

1544 The battle of Cerisoles. — The crown of Sweden declared to be hereditary. — A treaty of peace between the emperor and Francis I. at Cressy. — The reformed religion authorized in Sweden. — Iron first cast in England.

1545 Civil commotions in Scotland. — The Council of Trent begins, and continues until 1563. — Needles first made in England. — Conrad Gesner lived.

1546 A league between the Pope and the emperor against the Protestants. — Socinianism sprung up in Italy.

- 1547 A conspiracy against the government at Genoa.—The interest of money settled at 10 per cent. in England.—Fernando Cortes died.
- 1548 War between the Turks and Persians.—The Reformation advances in Poland.—Jo. Genesius de Sepulveda, restorer of learning in Spain.
- 1550 The eldest sons of peers first permitted to sit in the House of Commons.—Iron bullets first used in England.
- 1551 A league between Henry II. and Maurice, duke of Saxony, against the emperor.—Annibal Caro lived.
- 1552 The treaty of Passau between Charles and the Protestants.—Books of astronomy and geometry destroyed in England, under a charge of magic.—The Book of Common Prayer confirmed by act of parliament.—The corsair Dragut defeated by Doria before Naples.—The duke of Somerset beheaded, Jan. 22.
- 1553 Lady Jane Grey proclaimed Queen of England, July 10; relinquished the title, July 19.—Calvin caused Servetus to be burned to death, as a heretic, at Geneva, Oct. 27.
- 1554 The French invade the Low Countries.—The Russians subdue Astracan.—Execution of Lady Jane Grey and Lord Dudley, Feb. 12.
- 1555 Religious peace established in Germany, Sept. 25.—Martyrdom of Ridley and Latimer, Oct. 16.
- 1556 The Turks ravage Corsica.—Charles V. of Germany abdicated in favor of Ferdinand.—Burning of Cranmer, March 21.—Loyola died.
- 1557 Philip defeats the French at St. Quintin.
- 1558 The reformed religion authorized in England.—Loss of Calais, the last English possession in France.
- 1559 The tranquillity of Europe restored.—Death of Henry II. in consequence of a wound received at a tournament.
- 1560 The conspiracy at Amboise begins the civil wars in France.—A treaty between Elizabeth and the Protestants.
- 1561 The discord between Elizabeth and Mary commences.—Queen Mary arrives in Scotland.—Livonia ceded to Poland.
- 1562 The battle of Dreux, in which the Duke of Guise defeated the Prince of Conde.

1563 War between Sweden and Denmark.—The Escurial in Spain built.—The slave trade begun in England.

1564 Peace between France and England.—The name of Puritans first used in England.—Shakespeare born, and died 1616.

1565 The revolt of the Low Countries.—The Turks attack Malta.—Tintoret.

1566 The Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England established.—The Tartars ravage Hungary.

1567 The duke of Alva arrived in the Netherlands, and established the council of blood.—Murder of Lord Darnley.—The battle of St. Denis, between the Prince of Conde and Montmorency.—Civil commotions in Sweden.

1568 Queen Mary defeated in the battle of Glasgow; retires into England, and is imprisoned.—The Moors in Spain revolt.—Execution of the Counts Egmont and Horn at Brussels, June 5.

1569 The battle of Moncontour, between the duke of Anjou and the Huguenots.

1570 A league against the Ottoman Porte.—The peace of Germain-en-Laye, in favor of the Huguenots.—The regent Murray assassinated by Bothwellhaugh.

1571 Cyprus taken by the Turks.—The battle of Lepanto.

1572 The massacre of St. Bartholomew, the Protestants of Paris.—The Netherlands revolt under William of Orange.—John Knox died.

1573 War in France against the Protestants.

1574 Sebastian of Portugal makes an expedition into Africa.

1576 The league begins, and the Protestants allowed the exercise of their religion in France.—A civil war ensues.

1577 Drake undertakes a voyage around the world.

1578 The first treaty of alliance between England and the states-general.—War between Persia and the Ottoman Porte.—The Moors defeat the Portuguese at Alcasar.

1579 Sir Francis Drake discovered gold in California.—The union of Utrecht, which begins the republic of Holland.

1580 Philip of Spain seizes the kingdom of Portugal.

1581 An edict of the United Provinces against Philip.—Copper money introduced into France.

1582 The Julian calendar reformed by Pope Gregory.

1583 The first proposal of settling a colony in America.

1584 William of Orange assassinated by Balthazar Gerard, at Delft.—Cape Breton discovered.

1585 Drake takes Carthagenia.—Greenland discovered.—Coaches first used in England.—The treaty of Nonsuch.

1586 Babington's conspiracy.—Cavendish's first voyage to circumnavigate the world.—Sir Philip Sidney died, Oct. 17.

1587 Execution of Mary Queen of Scots, at Frothingay castle, Feb. 8.—The battle of Coutras.

1588 The Spanish Armada destroyed.—First newspaper in England.—The duke of Guise assassinated in France.—Bomb-shells invented at Venloo.

1589 Henry III. assassinated by Jacques Clement, Aug. 2.—Peace between the Turks and Persians.

1590 Telescopes invented by Jansen, in Germany.—The art of weaving stockings invented by Lee.—The battle of Ivry.

1591 The University of Dublin erected.—Tea first brought into Europe.

1593 Bothwell's conspiracy against King James.—A great plague in London.

1594 The Jesuits expelled from France.

1595 Mendana and Quiros make discoveries in the Pacific ocean.—The Russians make the first discoveries in Siberia.—Torquato Tasso died, April 25.

1596 Calais taken by the Spaniards.—The English take Cadiz.—A treaty of England, France, and Holland against Spain.

1597 Watches brought to England from Germany.—The Turks invade Hungary.

1598 Tyrone's insurrection in Ireland.—The edict of Nantes, April 13.—The peace of Vervins.

1599 Spenser died, Jan. 16.

1600 Gowrie's conspiracy.—English East India Company established.—St. Helena first possessed by England.

1601 Lord Chancellor Bacon.

1602 Byron's conspiracy.—Decimal arithmetic invented at Bruges.

1603 A league between France and England.—The crowns of England and Scotland united.

1604 Peace concluded between England and Spain. — The French establish a colony in Canada.

1605 Gunpowder plot, Nov. 5.

1607 Hudson's Bay discovered.

1608 Colonies sent from England to Virginia.

1609 The independence of the United Provinces acknowledged.

1610 War between Russia and Poland. — Thermometers invented by Drebbel, a Dutchman. — The Moors banished out of Spain. — Henry IV. of France assassinated by Ravaillac.

1611 War between Denmark and Sweden. — An earthquake at Constantinople. — Peace concluded between the Turks and Persians. — The last victims of heresy burned at the stake by the bishops of London and Litchfield, at London.

1612 The English unsuccessfully attempt to discover a northern passage to China.

1613 Peace concluded between Denmark and Sweden.

1614 Logarithms invented by Baron Napier of Scotland. — A British colony established in Virginia.

1615 Peace between the Turks and the Imperialists. — The Jews ordered to leave France.

1616 A civil war in France. — King James restores Flushing, the Brille, etc., to the Dutch. — Cape Horn first sailed around. Shakespeare died, April 23. — Cervantes died, April 23.

1618 Peace concluded between Poland and Russia. — A horrible conspiracy at Venice detected. — The battle of Ardeville between the Turks and Persians. — The synod of Dort. — Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded.

1619 The circulation of the blood discovered by Harvey. — A war of thirty years commences in Germany. — Execution of John Barneveldt. — "House of Burgesses," the first representative body in America, convened at Jamestown.

1620 The English make a settlement at Madras. — Copper money first used in England. — The island of Barbadoes discovered. — The Bohemians defeated by the Imperialists at Prague. — Navarre united to France. — Coining with a die first used in England. — The Plymouth colonists landed at Plymouth, Mass., December 21.

1621 War between Spain and Holland renewed. — A civil war in

France with the Huguenots.—War between Poland and the Ottoman Porte.—The Dutch establish the settlement of Batavia.—The two parties of Whigs and Tories formed.—The impeachment of Lord Bacon.

1622 Heidelberg taken by the Emperor, and its famous library sent to Rome.—The first daily newspaper published, May 23, bearing the title of "The Certayne News of the Present Week."

1623 The English factory massacred by the Dutch at Amboyna.—Sir Henry Spelman.

1624 The Dutch defeat the Spanish fleet near Lima.—The Turks besiege Bagdad.

1625 A plague in England.—James I. dies at Theobald's.—Discord between Charles I. and the House of Commons.—The first English settlement in the West Indies.—Peace between Ferdinand of Hungary and the Sultan.

1626 Peace between the Huguenots and the king of France.—War renewed the following year.—A league against the Emperor.

1627 War between England and France.

1628 The Turks invade Persia.—The duke of Buckingham murdered.—Rochelle taken.—The Massachusetts Bay colonists (Puritans) entered Salem harbor, Sept. 16.

1629 Charles I. dissolves the English Parliament.—Peace between Germany and Denmark.—The edict of pacification at Nismes.—A truce between Sweden and Poland.—Gustavus Adolphus enters Germany.—Peace between France and England.—Bahama Isles discovered.

1630 Gazettes first published in Venice.—The treaty of Stockholm.—War between Spain and Germany.—The Turks invade Poland.—Kepler died, Nov. 15.

1631 A treaty made between France and Sweden.

1632 War between the Danes and Swedes, and between the Swedes and the Imperialists.—Gustavus Adolphus slain at the battle of Lutzen, Nov. 16.—A great eruption of Vesuvius.—Antigua settled by the English.

1633 Galileo condemned by the inquisition at Rome.—Anthony Vandyck.

1634 War between Poland and Prussia.—Assassination of Wallenstein, Feb. 25.

1635 The French Academy established at Paris.—A war between France and Spain.—A treaty between France and Holland.—Regular posts established in Great Britain.

1636 A treaty between Louis XIII. and the queen of Sweden.—A truce between Poland and Sweden.

1637 The Scots withdraw their allegiance from Charles I.—The polemoscope invented by Helvetius.—A league between Spain and Denmark against Sweden.—An insurrection of the Protestants in Hungary.—The trial of Hampden, June 12.

1638 The Turks take Bagdad.—The Solemn League and Covenant in Scotland.—Petavius.—Harvard College founded.

1640 The Scots invade England.—A conference between the English and Scots at Ripon.—The duke of Braganza recovers Portugal.—The Long Parliament.

1641 The earl of Strafford beheaded, May 12.—The massacre of the Protestants in Ireland.

1642 Peace between the Imperialists and the Turks.—Attempt of Charles to seize the five members in the House of Commons, January 4; and defeat of Charles at Edgehill.—Salmasius.

1643 Bristol surrendered to Prince Rupert.—The first battle of Newbury.—The Tartars invade China, and effect a revolution.—The Royal Academy of Painting founded by Louis XIV.—Barometers invented by Torricelli.—Waller's plot in England detected.—Nicholas Poussin.

1644 The Swedes defeat the Imperialists in Bohemia.—The battle of Marston Moor, July 2.

1645 War between the Turks and the Venetians.—Charles I. totally defeated at Naseby, June 14.—Peace between Denmark and Sweden.—The first code of Russian laws published.—Duc de Rochefoucault.—Laud beheaded, January 10.

1646 Paul Scarron.

1647 Charles I. delivered up by the Scots.—Two revolts in Naples.—Henry Hammond.

1648 The treaties of Westphalia signed, which ended the Thirty Years' War.—Thomas Hobbes.

1649 Trial of Charles I., January 20; sentenced to death, January 27; beheaded, January 30.—The government of England as a commonwealth.—A league between Denmark and the United Provinces.—Galileo first applied the pendulum to clocks.

1650 Cromwell defeats the Scots.—Descartes died, February 11.

1651 The battle of Worcester, in which Cromwell defeats Charles II.—The Quakers appear in England.—The Venetians defeat the Turkish fleet near Scio.—Dr. John Wallis.

1652 War between the English and Dutch begins.—Van Tromp defeats the English fleet in the Downs.—A colony established by the Dutch at the Cape of Good Hope.—Chancellor Seguier.

1653 Cromwell dissolves the Long Parliament, April 20.—The English defeat the Dutch fleet on the coast of Flanders; and again near the Texel.—Cromwell proclaimed Protector, December 16.

1654 Peace between England and Holland signed.—The air pump invented by Otto Guericke.—Admiral Blake.

1655 The English, under Admiral Penn, take possession of Jamaica.—Blake attacks Tunis.—The Venetians defeat the Turkish fleet at the Dardanelles.—Peace between England and France.—War between Sweden and Poland.

1656 A treaty between the king of Sweden and the elector of Brandenburg.—War declared by England against Spain.

1657 War between Sweden and Denmark.—Peter Corneille.

1658 Turenne, after having defeated the Spaniards, takes Dunkirk, and the city is delivered to the English.—Admiral de Ruyter.

1659 Richard Cromwell resigned the title of Lord Protector May 13.—The peace of Pyrenus between France and Spain.—Du Cange.

1660 Peace between Sweden and Denmark.—The restoration of Charles II.—The peace of Oliva between Sweden, Poland, and the Empire.—The king of Denmark declared absolute and the throne hereditary.—Algernon Sidney.

1661 A treaty between the Dutch and Portuguese.—A treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Sweden.—Bombay yielded to the English.—Cardinal Mazarin died.

1662 Dunkirk restored to the French.—The Royal Society established.—Pascal died, Aug. 19.

1663 The Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres established at Paris.—The Portuguese defeated the Spaniards near Evora.—The Turks took Neuhasel, in Hungary.—Prussia declared to be independent of Poland.

1664 War between the English and Dutch.—A treaty between the French king and the Pope, at Pisa.—The battle of St. Godart.—English clergy resigned the power of taxing themselves.—The great plague.

1665 War between France and England.—The English defeated the Dutch fleet near Harwich.—The magic lantern invented by Kircher.—The Portuguese defeated the Spaniards at Villa Viciosa.

1666 The great fire of London, Sept. 2, which consumed 13,200 houses, etc.—A settlement in Antigua by the English.—War declared between England and Denmark.—The Academy of Sciences established in France.—Giles Menage.

1667 A treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Spain.—The peace of Breda.—War renewed between France and Spain.

1668 A commercial treaty between Great Britain and Holland.—The triple alliance of Great Britain, Sweden, and the States-General, against France.—The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, between France and Spain.

1669 Candia taken by the Turks.—The commercial treaty between Great Britain and Savoy.

1670 Charles II. betrayed his country to France.—Commercial treaty between Great Britain and Denmark.—Peace of Madrid, between Great Britain and Spain.—Peace between the duke of Savoy and the republic of Venice.—Sir Christopher Wren.

1671 Isaac Barrow.

1672 War declared by France against Holland.—England declares war against Holland.—War between the Turks and Poles.—A treaty between the Empire and Holland against France.—Louis XIV. overruns a great part of Holland.—The Prince of Orange is made Stadtholder, and J. de Wit put to death.

1673 The English and French defeat the Dutch fleet. — France declares war against Spain. — Molière died Feb. 17.

1674 A treaty between Great Britain, Holland, and Spain. — Sicily revolted from Spain. — The first establishment of the French in the East Indies. — The Academy of Soissons established. — Turenne defeats the Imperialists at Mulhausen and at Turkeim. — A treaty between Great Britain and Holland. — John Milton died, æt. 67 years.

1675 A conference at Nimeguen. — War between Sweden and Denmark. — Turenne opposed by Montecuculi. — A treaty between Great Britain and Holland. — Robert Boyle.

1676 Carolina planted by English merchants. — France declares war against Denmark. — The Royal Observatory at Greenwich built. — Sir Matthew Hale died.

1677 A commercial treaty between Great Britain and France. — The Protestants revolt in Hungary. — M. de Navailles defeats the Spaniards several times. — The micrometer invented by Kirch.

1678 The defensive alliance of Westminster, between Great Britain and Holland. — The peace of Nimeguen, between France and Holland. — Peace between France and Spain. — The Tartars attack the Russians. — The Popish plot.

1679 "Habeas Corpus" Act passed May 27. — The words "Whig" and "Tory" first used, in their application to the English factions. — The peace of Nimeguen, between France and Germany. — Peace between Sweden and Denmark. — The Meal-tub plot. — An engagement between the English and Moors, which lasted eleven days, at Tangier.

1680 Anatomy of plants made known by Grew. — Charles XI. declared absolute by the States of Sweden. — Lord Strafford beheaded.

1681 Contests between the king of England and parliament. — Sir George Mackenzie.

1682 The Royal Academy of Nismes established. — Sir Thomas Browne died.

1683 The Rye-house plot. — Vienna besieged by the Turks, but they are compelled to retire, Sept. 12. — Lord Russell beheaded. — Philadelphia founded.

1684 A truce between France and Spain.—A league between Venice and Poland against the Turks.—The duke of Lorraine defeated 150,000 Turks at Weitzen.—Racine.

1685 Rebellion of the duke of Monmouth, and the battle of Sedgemoor; Monmouth beheaded, July 15.—Jeffreys held the Bloody Assizes, and hanged 320 persons.—The edict of Nantes revoked, Oct. 22.—Charles II. dies.

1686 The Newtonian philosophy published.—An embassy from the King of Siam to Louis XIV.—The grand alliance against France, at Vienna.—A convention of Great Britain and Holland against France.—The league of Augsburg against France.

1688 Trial of the seven bishops, June 29, 30.—Landing of the Prince of Orange, Nov. 5.—James II. fled from England, Dec. 22.—Smyrna destroyed by an earthquake.—A revolution in Siam.—John Bunyan died.

1689 The Bill of Rights passed.—William III. and Mary proclaimed.—James II. landed in Ireland.—The emperor declares war against France.—France declares war against Spain and England.—The grand alliance concluded at Vienna.—Episcopacy abolished in Scotland.—Falkland Islands discovered.—A treaty between Russia and China.

1690 King William defeats James II. at the Boyne.—Edward Stillingfleet, bishop of Worcester.

1691 The congress at the Hague, January.—Limerick surrenders, which finishes the war in Ireland.—A treaty of union between Sweden and Denmark.—Richard Baxter died.

1692 The English national debt commenced.—The sea-fight off La Hogue.—The French besiege Namur, and take it.—The massacre of Glencoe, in Scotland.—The duchy of Hanover made the ninth electorate of the empire.—Earthquakes in England, and also in Jamaica.

1693 The French defeat the English and the Dutch fleets off Cape Vincent.—Luxembourg defeats the allies at Lamden.—Bossuet, bishop of Meaux.

1694 The Bank of England incorporated.—Queen Mary dies.—Mad. de Maintenon.

1695 War between the allies and the Ottoman Porte.—The allies

take Namur.—Casal taken by the duke of Savoy.—Nicholas Malebranche.

1696 The assassination plot discovered.—Peter I., czar of Muscovy, takes Azoph.—Cassini.

1697 The treaty of Ryswick, Sept. 20, between Great Britain and France, France and Holland, France and Spain, France and the empire.

1698 The first treaty of partition, between France, Great Britain, and Holland.—James Gronovius.

1699 The peace of Carlowitz.—The Scots attempt to settle on the coast of Darien.—A league between Denmark, Poland, and Russia, against Sweden.—Dr. W. Lloyd, bishop of Worcester.

1700 The Spanish monarchy transferred to the house of Bourbon.—The second treaty of partition.—A treaty between Denmark, Sweden, and Holstein.—The Swedes defeat the Russians at Narva.—Yale College founded.

1701 War of the Spanish Succession begins, and continues thirteen years.—The first king of Prussia crowned.—An academy of sciences founded at Berlin.—An alliance between Germany, England, and Holland, against France.—A league between France, Spain, and Portugal, against the allies.—Dryden dies.

1702 A comet appeared.—War declared in England, Germany, and Holland, against France.—Landau surrendered to the Imperialists.—The French, under Venloo, surrender to the allies.—The English and Dutch destroy the French fleet, etc., in the port of Vigo.—The French send colonies to the Mississippi.—King William III. died.

1703 Portugal cedes to the league against France and Spain.—The foundation of Petersburg laid.—A dreadful tempest in England.—Godfrey William Liebnitz.

1704 Gibraltar taken by Admiral Rooke.—The battle of Hochstet or Blenheim, in which the French are defeated by the allies.—Narva taken by the czar of Muscovy.—The sea-fight off Malaga, in which the English defeat the French fleet.—Landau taken by the allies.—Huet, bishop of Avranche.—John Locke died.

1705 Prince Eugene defeated at Cassano by the duke of Vendome.—The English reduce Barcelona.—Sir Godfrey Kneller.

1706 The duke of Marlborough defeats the French at Ramillies, and afterwards takes Brussels, Bruges, Ghent, Ostend, etc.—The allies become masters of Carthagena, June 13.—Prince Eugene defeats the French at Turin.—Peace between Sweden and Poland.

1707 Union of Scotland with England, May 1.—A treaty between the emperor and the king of Sweden.—The emperor seizes Naples.

1708 The French defeated at Oudenarde.—The Muscovites defeated by the king of Sweden.—Minorca taken by General Stanhope.

1709 A famine in France.—The Russians defeat the Swedes at Pultowa.—The allies take Tournay.—Dr. R. Bentley.

1710 Secheverel's riots.—Douay taken by Marlborough and Eugene.—The Spaniards defeated at Almenara, and again at Saragossa.—The English defeated by the duke de Vendome.—The Spaniards again defeated at Staremburg.

1711 War between Russia and Turkey; a battle of three days between the Turks and Russians.

1712 Negotiations for a general peace began at Utrecht.

1713 Peace between the allies and contending powers ratified.

1714 The bull Unigenitus received in France.—The interest of money fixed at 5 per cent in England.—The accession of George, elector of Hanover, to the kingdom of Great Britain.

1715 The Turks subdue the Morea.—The treaty of Antwerp between Germany and Holland.—The battle of Preston-pans, between the king's forces and the rebels.—The Pretender lands near Aberdeen.—Louis XIV. dies.

1716 The alliance of Westminster between Great Britain and Holland.—The rebellion in Scotland suppressed.—The alliance of Westminster between Great Britain and Germany.—War declared between the Germans and the Turks.

1717 The triple alliance between Great Britain, France, and Holland, at the Hague.

1718 Charles XII. killed at Fredericshall, Dec. 11.—The alliance

between Germany, France, Holland, and Great Britain.—Great Britain declares war against Spain.—William Penn died.

1719 Peace between Spain and Great Britain.—Peace between Poland and Sweden; between Hanover and Sweden, at Stockholm.—John Law's bank exploded in England.—Joseph Addison died.

1720 A league between Sweden and England.—Peace between Sweden and Prussia.—South Sea bubble bursts, Sept. 29.—A great earthquake in China.—Pestilence in France.—Sardinia ceded to the Duke of Savoy.

1721 Peace between Great Britain and Spain.—A defensive alliance between Great Britain, France, and Spain.—A treaty of peace between Sweden and Russia.—Dr. Samuel Clarke.

1722 A great revolution in Persia.—The czar of Muscovy assumed the title of Emperor of Russia.—The Christians and Jesuits banished out of China.—John Churchill, duke of Marlborough, died.

1724 The Protestants persecuted in France.—An academy of sciences established at Petersburgh.—Philip V. resigns his kingdom to his son Louis.

1725 Peter the Great died, February 8.—The treaty of Vienna, between the emperor and the king of Spain.—War between the Persians and Turks.—The treaty of Hanover.

1726 An earthquake at Palermo.

1727 Sir Isaac Newton died, March 20.—The treaty of Copenhagen.—The Spaniards besiege Gibraltar.—Peace between Persia and the Ottoman Porte.—George I. of England dies, June 11.

1728 Four iron furnaces running in America.—The treaty of Westminster between Great Britain and Holland.—The congress of Soissons.—Cardinal Polignac.

1729 The treaty of Seville, between Great Britain, France, and Spain.

1730 A revolution at Constantinople.—The usurpation of the Afghans in Persia ended.—The Persians victorious over the Turks.

1731 A treaty between the emperor and the kings of Britain and

Spain, at Vienna. — A treaty between the electorates of Saxony and Hanover. — A great earthquake at Naples.

1732 George Washington born, Feb. 22. — The Pragmatic sanction confirmed by the diet of the empire.

1733 The Jesuits expelled from Paraguay. — A double election of a king in Poland. — A war between France and Germany.

1734 The French defeat the Imperialists at Parma. — The city of Dantzic submitted to Augustus. — A commercial treaty between Great Britain and Russia.

1735 A treaty between Denmark and Sweden. — The preliminaries of peace between France and Austria signed at Vienna. — Dr. Thomas Sherlock, bishop of London.

1736 The first newspaper published in America, viz., the "Virginian Gazette." — Peace between Spain and the house of Austria. — War between the Russians and Turks.

1737 The emperor declares war against the Turks. — A dreadful hurricane at the mouth of the Ganges.

1739 Shah Nadir becomes master of the empire of the Moguls. — A treaty between Great Britain and Denmark. — Peace between Germany and the Ottoman Porte; between Russia and the same. — War declared between England and Spain. — Admiral Vernon took Porto-Bello.

1740 The emperor Charles VI. dies. — Henry Fielding.

1741 The battle of Molwitz. — War of the Austrian Succession, 1741-48. — Vernon takes Carthagena. — A revolution in Russia.

1742 The battle of Czaslaw, between the Prussians and Austrians. — Peace between Austria and Prussia. — The Austrians besiege Prague. — A defensive alliance between Great Britain and Prussia at Westminster.

1743 War between Persia and the Ottoman Porte. — The battle of Campo Santo. — The battle of Dettingen, June 16, in which the allied army defeats the French. — A treaty between Great Britain and Russia. — War in Germany. — Peace between Russia and Sweden. — An alliance between Great Britain, Hungary, etc., at Worms.

1744 The French attempt to invade Great Britain, and are defeated. — A sea-fight off Toulon. — War declared by Great Britain

against France.—War of Hungary and France declared.—Prague taken by the king of Prussia.—Commodore Anson completes his voyage around the world.—Henry Pelham, English minister.—Alexander Pope died.—War began in America between the French and English, called “George’s war,” which continued four years.

1745 The quadruple alliance between Great Britain, Austria, Holland, and Poland.—The battle of Fontenoy, between the French and Allies.—The capture of Louisburg.—The rebellion in Scotland.—The king of Sardinia almost stripped of his dominions by the Spaniards.—The treaty of Dresden.—Count de Saxe, marshal of France.—Dean Swift died.

1746 Peace between Persia and the Ottoman Porte.—Count Saxe takes Brussels and Antwerp.—The battle of Colloden, April 27.—Lima destroyed by an earthquake.—William Hogarth the artist.

1747 The French fleet defeated by Anson and Warren.—The Prince of Orange elected stadtholder of the United Provinces.—A defensive alliance between Prussia, Poland, and Sweden.—The French defeat the Allies at Laffeldt.—The French fleet defeated by Admiral Hawke.—Bergen-op-Zoom taken by the French.—Kouli-Khan murdered.—A revolution in Persia.

1748 Maestricht taken by the French.—The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

1749 Nova Scotia peopled.—A league between the Pope, Venetians, etc., against the corsairs of Algiers and Tunis.—Pierre Bouguer.—Philip, earl of Chesterfield.

1750 A slight earthquake in England.—Interest on the English funds reduced to 3 per cent.—An academy of sciences founded at Stockholm.—The commercial treaty of Madrid, between Spain and Great Britain.

1751 Peace between Spain and Portugal.—Prince of Wales died, March 20.

1752 The New Style introduced; Sept. 3 being accounted Sept. 14.

1753 The British museum established.—Dr. Edward Young.

1754 A dreadful eruption of Ætna.—A great earthquake at Con-

stantinople, etc. — The last French and English war began, and continued nine years. — King's (now Columbia) College founded.

1755 War declared between the Dutch and Algerines. — Quito in Peru destroyed by an earthquake. — Braddock defeated and killed, July 9. — The French defeated near Lake George, Sept. 6. — A convention between Great Britain and Russia, at Petersburg. — Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake.

1756 A treaty between Great Britain and Prussia. — Loss of Oswego forts. — An engagement between the English and French fleets off Minorca. — Calcutta taken by the viceroy of Bengal. — William Pitt, earl of Chatham.

1757 Damien's conspiracy against the king of France. — The king of Prussia invades Bohemia. — The battle of Prague. — The king of Prussia is repulsed by Count Daun. — The battle of Plaissy, in the East Indies. — The convention of Closterseven. — The king of Prussia takes Breslaw, and becomes master of Silesia. — Admiral Byng shot on March 14. — Princeton College founded. — Fort William Henry captured by the French.

1758 Minden reduced by Prince Ferdinand. — A treaty between Great Britain and Prussia. — The English take Senegal. — The English repulsed at Ticonderoga. — The English capture Louisburg, July 27. — The English capture Fort Duquesne in November. — Goree taken by Commodore Keppel.

1759 Guadalupe surrendered to the English. — Sir William Johnson reduces Fort Niagara. — Capture of Quebec, and deaths of Wolfe and Montcalm, Sept. 13. — Boscawen defeats the French fleet off Gibraltar. — Hawke defeats the French fleet off Belleisle. — Balbec and Tripoli destroyed by an earthquake. — Robert Burns born; died 1796.

1760 The English defeated by the French at Quebec. — A transit of Venus over the Sun. — The English become masters of Montreal, and of Canada. — Berlin taken and plundered by the Austrian and Russian troops. — Earthquakes in Syria. — King George II. of England dies.

1761 Pondicherry taken. — A league between France and Spain. — A process against the Jesuits in France.

1762 War against Spain.—Czarina dies.—Martinico surrenders; Grenada, etc.—Peace between Russia and Prussia.—War between Portugal and Spain.—War declared by France and Spain against Portugal.—A revolution in Russia.—Havana surrenders to the English.—Prince of Wales born.—The Jesuits banished from France.—Manilla taken by the English.—Peace between Great Britain and France at Fontainbleau.

1763 The treaty of Paris, between Great Britain, France, and Spain, acceded to by Portugal.—The peace of Hubersburg between Hungary and Prussia.—Peace between Prussia and Poland.—The expulsion of the Jesuits from France completed.

1764 A treaty signed between Russia and Prussia.—Count Stanislaus Poniatowsky elected king of Poland.—Famine and pestilence in Italy.—An earthquake at Lisbon.—Munro defeats Sujah Dowlah at Buxar.—St. Louis founded.

1765 Bengal established by Lord Clive under the British government.—The duke of Cumberland dies.—Dauphin dies.—Chevalier de St. George dies.—The “Stamp Act” passed.—The first Colonial Congress meet in October.

1766 The “Stamp Act” repealed in March.—An insurrection in Spain, and the king obliged to leave Madrid.—A treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and Russia.—A great earthquake at Constantinople.—The Jesuits expelled from Bohemia and Denmark.

1767 The Jesuits expelled from Spain, Genoa, and Venice.—Montinico almost destroyed by an earthquake.—The Protestants are tolerated in Poland.

1768 The Royal Academy of Arts established in London.—The Turks declare war against the Russians.—The Jesuits expelled from Naples.—Bougainville makes discoveries in the Pacific Ocean.—Violent commotions in Poland.—David Garrick.—Robert, Lord Clive.—Troops sent from England to Boston.

1769 California settled.—Three battles of Choczim.—The Russian fleet enters the Mediterranean.—Paoli fled from Corsica.

1770 The Turks are defeated by the Russians near Pruth.—An earthquake at St. Domingo.—The right of Falkland islands settled.—The Boston massacre.

1771 An emigration of 500,000 Tourgouths to the frontiers of China. — The lord mayor of London committed to the Tower. — The Turkish fleet burned by the Russians at Cisme. — Dr. Warburton, bishop of Gloucester.

1772 First partition of Poland. — Royal marriage act passed in Britain. — Warren Hastings becomes governor of Bengal.

1773 The "Boston Tea Party," Dec. 16. — Explorations of Fur-neaux. — The American colonies revolt.

1774 Captain Cook explores Australia and New Zealand. — The Boston Port bill. — Continental or second Colonial Congress held at Philadelphia, Sept. 5. — Declaration of Rights, Nov. 4. — Death of Louis XV.; accession of Louis XVI.

1775 Battle of Lexington, April 18. — Ethan Allen surprises Fort Ticonderoga, May 10. — Union of the Colonies, May 20. — Howe, Burgoyne, and Clinton arrive in America. — George Washington appointed commander-in-chief of the American army, June 15. — Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17. — Assault on Quebec, Dec. 31. — General Montgomery killed, and the Americans defeated. — War resumed by Spain against Portugal.

1776 Turgot dismissed from office. — The British evacuate Boston on March 17. — Attack on Charleston, June 28. — Declaration of Independence adopted by the thirteen States, July 4. — The battle of Long Island, Aug. 27. — Engagement at White Plains, Oct. 28. — Battle of Lake Champlain, Oct. 11-13. — Fort Washington taken by the English, Nov. 16. — Battle of Trenton, Dec. 26; surrender of Hessians to Washington.

1777 Battle of Princeton, Jan. 3. — Loss of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, July 5. — Battle of Hubbardton, July 7. — Battle of Bennington, Aug. 16. — Battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11. — Battle of Bemis' Heights, Sept. 19. — The British occupy Philadelphia, Sept. 26. — Battle of Germantown, Oct. 4. — Battle of Stillwater, Oct. 7. — Burgoyne surrenders to the Americans at Saratoga, Oct. 17. — The French acknowledge the independence of the United States, Dec. 16. — The third voyage of Captain Cook. — Necker becomes minister of finance in France. — Alliance between France and Switzerland.

1778 Prince Potemkin becomes prime minister of Russia.—France declares war against England in aid of the American colonies.—The British evacuate Philadelphia, June 18.—Battle of Monmouth, June 28.—Massacre of Wyoming, July 3.—Expedition to Illinois, Dec. 8.—Savannah captured by the British, Dec. 29.—Pondicherry surrenders to the English in India.—Death of Lord Chatham.—The Relief bill for Irish Catholics passed in England.

1779 Spain renews war with England.—Gibraltar besieged by the French and Spanish.—The battle of Briar Creek, March 3.—Rhode Island evacuated by the British in October.

1780 Anti-property riots in London.—Holland begins war with England, which continues three years.—Hyder Ali takes Arcot.—Surrender of Charleston to the English, May 12.—Battle of Springfield, June 23.—Battle of Camden (Sanders' Creek), Aug. 16.—Arnold's treason.—Capture of Major André, who was executed as a spy, Oct. 2.—Battle of King's Mountain, Oct. 7.

1781 The trial and acquittal of Gordon.—Necker, minister of finance of France, resigns.—Civil strife in Switzerland, in which France interferes.—Battle of Novo Porto, July 1.—The treaty of Chunar.—The battle of Cowpens, British defeated, Jan. 17.—Battle of Guilford Court-House, March 15.—Battle of Hofkirk's Hill (Camden), April 28.—New London burned, Sept. 6.—The surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 19.—Lessing died; he was born 1729.

1782 The French assist Tippoo Saib against the English.—Holland acknowledges the independence of the United States.

1783 The treaty of Paris, which declares the United States free, signed at Paris, Sept. 3.—The British evacuate New York, Nov. 25.—Washington resigns his position as commander-in-chief of the American forces, Dec. 23.—Bussy arrives in India with French troops.—Tippoo takes Bedmore.—The treaty of Versailles.—England cedes Balearic Isles to Spain.

1784 Crimea ceded to Russia.—Treaty concluded with Tippoo Saib.—The treaty of Paris ratified by Congress, Jan. 4.—Dr. Samuel Johnson died; he was born 1709.

1785 John Adams, of Massachusetts, received as minister to England.—Warren Hastings returns to England from India.—The “Diamond Necklace Affair” in France, which causes great excitement.—Vassalage abolished in Hungary.

1786 Shay’s rebellion in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.—Cornwallis becomes governor-general of India.—Attempt on King George III.’s life by Margaret Nicholson.—Frederick II. of Prussia dies.—Delegates of the United States meet at Annapolis.

1787 Constitution of the United States agreed upon, Sept. 17.—A dispute about taxes in France.—War renewed between Russia and Turkey.

1788 The states of Ohio and Iowa settled.—The trial of Warren Hastings; he is acquitted in 1795.—First landing of English convicts at Port Jackson, Australia.—Death of Young Pretender at Rome, March 3.—Insanity of George III. made known, Nov. 19.—Second Assembly in France, and Necker recalled.—War between Germany and Turkey.—War between Russia and Sweden; treaty of Werelow.—Suliot rebellion suppressed in Greece.—Lord Byron born Jan. 22; died April 19, 1824.

1789 Government of the United States under the Constitution, March 1.—Washington inaugurated first president of the United States, April 30.—Tippoo attacks Travancore (Dec. 24); defeated.—Voyages of Bligh.—Regency bill in England withdrawn on account of the king’s recovery, and a public thanksgiving, April 23.—The French Revolution begins.—States-Generals meet, and declare themselves the National Assembly.—Overthrow of the Bastile, July 14; mob at Versailles compel the king and queen to go to Paris, Oct. 6; Assembly meets at Paris, Oct. 9; confiscation of clerical property, Nov. 2; France divided into eighty-three departments, Dec. 22.

1790 Tippoo plunders Travancore; concludes a treaty with Mahrattas.—Louis accepts the revolution, Feb. 4.—Hereditary nobility abolished.—Fête in the Champ de Mars, July 14.—Flight of Necker.—Accession of Leopold II. in Germany.

1791 Vermont admitted as a state.—United States Bank established at Philadelphia.—General St. Clair defeated by the Indians.—The battle of Arikera, May 14.—The “Quebec Bill” passed, which divides Canada into Upper and Lower Provinces.—Death of Mirabeau, April 2.—Escape of the royal family from Paris, June 20.—Imprisonment of the king and queen in the Tuilleries.—Louis assents to the National Constitution on Sept. 15.—National Assembly dissolves, Sept. 29, and the Legislative Assembly meets, Oct. 1.—Conference of Pelniz, between the emperor and Frederick.

1792 Kentucky admitted to the Union.—Capt. Grey discovers the Columbia River.—First coin issued in the United States.—Peace concluded with Tippoo Saib.—First coalition of Great Britain against France.—The French declare war with Austria, April 20.—Tuilleries captured by the mob, and the royal family imprisoned in the Temple, Aug. 10.—Royalty abolished by the National Convention, and French Republic declared, Sept. 21.—Trial of the king, Nov. 12—Dec. 3.—Accession of Francis II. of Austria to the German crown.

1793 Trouble with Genet, the French ambassador to the United States.—Washington’s second term begins.—Cotton-gin invented.—Pondicherry taken by the English.—War between France and England.—Execution of Louis XVI., Jan. 21.—France declares war with Spain and Holland.—Robespierre becomes dictator, March 25.—The “Reign of Terror” began May 31, and lasted until July 28, 1794.—Marat assassinated, July 13.—Siege of Toulon; first victory of Napoleon Bonaparte.—Execution of Marie Antoinette, Oct. 16.—Execution of Philip Egalité (Duke of Orleans) and Madame Roland, Nov. 8.—Vendée revolt suppressed, Dec. 12.—The Rhenish provinces revolt.—The Prussians seize Dantzic, and acquire Posen.—Battles of Neerwinden and Quesnoy; Austrians victorious.—Second partition of Poland.—Alliance between Russia and Great Britain.—Naples declares war against France.—The French army invades the Netherlands.—English embassy received at Pekin.

1794 Whiskey Rebellion in Pennsylvania.—Genet recalled.—Jay's treaty with Great Britain.—Wayne defeats the Miami Indians.—Habeas Corpus Act in England suspended.—Battle of Brest, June 1.—Lord Howe defeats the French fleet.—Danton guillotined, April 5.—Robespierre becomes president of the French republic in June; deposed June 7, and executed, with St. Just and seventy others, which ends the "Reign of Terror."

1795 Jay's treaty ratified by Congress.—The Prince of Wales marries Caroline of Brunswick, April 8.—Warren Hastings acquitted, April 23.—Orange clubs formed in Ireland.—Louis XVII. dies in prison.—Bonaparte suppresses the royalist rebellion, Oct. 5.—Establishment of the Directory in France, Oct. 28.—Final partition of Poland between Russia, Prussia, and Austria.—Battle of Loano.

1796 Tennessee admitted to the Union.—Washington resigns.—Robert Burns died; he was born 1759.—Campaign of Napoleon in Italy.—Battle of Montenotte, April 12.—Battle of Mondovi, April 22.—Battle of Attenkirchen, June 1.—Battle of Radstadt, July 5.—Battle of Roveredo, Sept. 4.—Battle of Arcola, Nov. 14-17; and many others, in which the French were victorious over the Germans-Austrians.—War again begun between Spain and England.

1797 John Adams inaugurated second president of the United States.—Treaty between France and the United States annulled.—Edmund Burke died; he was born 1730.—The Bank of England stops payment, Feb. 27.—Babœuf's conspiracy fails.—Napoleon returns to Paris.—Frederick William III. of Prussia ascends the throne of Germany.—The treaty of Campo Formio.—Napoleon gives up Lombardy, and receives Venice.—Cisalpine republic formed.—Battle of St. Vincent; Spanish fleet defeated.

1798 Rebellion in Ireland: battle of Kilcullen, May 23; battle of Antrim, June 7.—The battle of the Nile, August 1; great victory of Nelson over the French.—The marquis of Wellesley becomes governor-general of India.—Bass and Flanders discover Bass's Straits.—Napoleon invades Egypt.—Battle of the Pyramids, July 13-21.—Russia, England, and

Austria unite against France.—Second invasion of Italy by the French.—Napoleon deposes Pope Pius VI.—War between Turkey and France.—The Helvetian Confederation dissolved in Switzerland, and a republic founded.

1799 Death of George Washington, Dec. 14; he was born Feb. 22, 1732.—The Irish rebellion completely suppressed.—Alliance between England, Germany, Russia, Turkey, Portugal, and Naples, against Napoleon, June 22.—Directory of France dissolved, Nov. 10.—Napoleon elected First Consul, Dec. 13.—The Austrians renew war with France; are defeated at Zurich and Bergen.—Suwarrow assists the Austrians in Italy.—Alliance between Russia and France.—The French are defeated in Italy by Suwarrow.

1800 The capital of the United States removed from Philadelphia to Washington.—Treaty signed between France and the United States.—Surrender of Surat; Nizam cedes Mysore to England.—Explorations and surveys of Grant and Flinders in Australia began.—Attempt on the king of England's life, by Hatfield.—The battle of Marengo, June 14; the Austrians totally defeated.—An attempt to assassinate Napoleon, Dec. 24.—Battles of Engen, May 3; Montebello, June 9; Hochstadt, June 19; Hohenlinden, Dec. 3; and Mincio; in all of which Napoleon defeats the Austrians.—Parma ceded to the French.—Internal dissensions in Switzerland, which is divided into 19 cantons.

1801 Thomas Jefferson inaugurated president of the United States.—War between the United States and Tripoli.—Treaty of Luneville.—Legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland.—Battle of Copenhagen, April 2.—Peace of Amiens, Oct. 1.—Prussians seize Hanover.—Assassination of Paul I. of Russia; accession of Alexander I.—The peace of Badajos ends the war between Spain and Portugal.

1802 Ohio admitted into the Union.—Treaty of Bassein between the Company and the Peishwa of India.—The treaty of Amiens, May 27.—Napoleon made consul for life.—Cisalpine republic remodelled as the Italian republic, with Napoleon as president.—Peace between England and Spain.

1803 Louisiana purchased from the French by the United States.—

Mahratta war begins ; battle of Delhi, Sept. 11.—Battle of Assaye, Sept. 23.—Gen. Lake takes Agra, Oct. 17.—Peace with Scindia, Dec. 30.—War declared between England and France, May 22.—Emmett's rebellion in Ireland suppressed, and he is executed Sept. 20.—Van Diemen's land discovered, now called Tasmania.—Insurrection of Mamelukes at Cairo.—The Turks put down the second Sulict rebellion, which was incited by the French.

1804 Alexander Hamilton killed in a duel with Aaron Burr.—Decatur destroys the Philadelphia.—Battle of Deeg, Nov. 13.—George's conspiracy against Napoleon, which fails.—Execution of the Duke d' Enghien, March 21.—Napoleon proclaimed emperor, May 18; crowned by the Pope, Dec. 2.—Francis II. of Germany becomes Francis I. of Austria.—War renewed between Spain and England.

1805 Treaty of peace between the United States and Tripoli.—War in India ends.—Napoleon crowned king of Italy, May 26.—Russia, England, Saxony, and Prussia combine against Napoleon.—Battle of Trafalgar, English victorious, Nelson killed, Oct. 21.—Battle of Austerlitz, Dec. 2.—Treaty of Presburg, Dec. 26.—Treaty of Vienna; Napoleon establishes the kingdoms of Westphalia, Bavaria, and Wurtemburg.—Downfall of the German empire.

1806 Mutiny among the Sepoys in India.—William Pitt died; he was born 1759.—Death of Charles James Fox; he was born 1749.—Confederation of the Rhine ratified at Paris, July 12.—Coalition against France for the fourth time.—The Prussians declare war against Napoleon, Sept. 24.—Battles of Auerstadt and Zena, Oct. 4.—French enter Berlin, Oct. 21.—Dissolution of the Germanic confederation; Francis abdicates.—Austria loses her Italian possessions by the treaty of Presburg.—Napoleon I. makes his brother Louis king of Holland.—Mehemet Ali becomes pasha of Egypt.

1807 First steamboat in America.—The American ship *Chesapeake* fired upon by the English ship *Leopard*.—Ohio admitted to the Union.—The embargo on American ships declared, Dec. 22.—Slave trade abolished in England, March 25.—

Cardinal Henry Stuart died, claimant of the English throne.—Treaty of peace between Napoleon and Russia signed, July 7.—Publication of the "Milan Decree," Dec. 17.—Treaty of Tilsit between Germany and France.—France signs a treaty with Spain for partition of Portugal.—War of Turkey with England and Russia.—The British fleet passes the Dardanelles.

1808 War between India and Travancore.—Gov. Bligh deposed for tyranny in Australia.—Serfdom abolished in Prussia.—The Peninsular war begins.—Charles IV. abdicates.—Murat enters Madrid and massacres two hundred French.—Ferdinand VII. abdicates.—Napoleon I. gives the crown to his brother Joseph, who is driven from Madrid.—Battle of Nimeira.—Battle of Logrono.—Napoleon enters Madrid, Dec. 4.

1809 James Madison inaugurated president of the United States.—Congress prohibits trade with Great Britain and France.—Travancore subdued.—Sir John Moore died; he was born 1761.—Battle of Corunna, Jan. 16.—Battle of Talavera, July 28.—Battle of Molinos De Rey, Dec. 21.—Treaty of Vienna.—Divorce of Josephine.—Battle of Silistria, between the Turks and Russians.

1810 Napoleon prohibits trade with the United States.—Commercial depression.—Napoleon marries Maria Louise of Austria.—Holland annexed to France.—North Germany annexed to France.—The French seize Granada, Jan. 27; Seville, Jan. 31; Astorga, April 21.

1811 Oregon settled.—Battle of Tippecanoe, Nov. 17.—The Prince of Wales becomes regent, Feb. 5.—Luddite riots in November.—Birth of the king of Rome, afterwards Napoleon II.—Battle of Fuentes de Onoro.—Tarragova taken by Suchet.—Joseph returns to Madrid.—Soult defeats the Spanish army at Lorca.—Switzerland aids France.—Massacre of the Mamelukes.—Mehemet becomes supreme.

1812 Louisiana admitted as a state.—The United States declares war with Great Britain, June 18.—General Hull invades Canada.—Surrender of Mackinaw, June 17.—*Constitution*

takes *Guerriere*, Aug. 16. — Battle of Queenstown, Oct. 13. — United States frigate *Wasp* takes the *Frolic*, Oct. 18. — The frigate *United States* takes the *Macedonia*, Oct. 25. — *Constitution* takes the *Java* in December. — War declared between France and Russia. — Battles of Smolensko and Borodino. — Burning of Moscow by the Russians, Sept. 14. — Retreat of the French from Moscow in October. — Prussia concludes an alliance with France and Austria. — Ciudad-Roderigo taken by Wellesley, Jan. 19. — Storming of Badajor, April 6. — Battle of Salamanca, July 22. — The English enter Madrid. — Edict against Christianity in China. — Treaty of Bucharest.

1813 Battle of Frenchtown, Jan. 24. — The *Hornet* takes the *Peacock*, Feb. 25. — Capture of York (Toronto) by the Americans, April 27. — *Chesapeake* captured by the *Shannon*, June 1. — Battle of Stony Creek and Burlington Heights, June 6. — Battle of Lake Erie, Sept. 10. — Battle of the Thames, Oct. 5. — The English burn Buffalo, Dec. 13. — Madison's second term begins. — Alliance of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, against France, March 16. — Wellington enters France, Oct. 7. — Battle of Katzbach, Aug. 16. — Battle of Leipsic, Oct. 16. — Holland revolts from France, and the Prince of Orange proclaimed sovereign.

1814 The Americans defeat the English at Longwood, March 4. — Creek Indians subdued; the English seize Oswego, May 6. — The Americans take Fort Erie, July 3. — Battle of Chippewa, July 4. — Battle of Lundy's Lane, July 25. — Public buildings at Washington burned, Aug. 24. — Battle with the English at Baltimore, Sept. 12. — Hartford convention, Dec. 14. — Treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States signed at Ghent, Dec. 24. — Surrender of Paris to the Allies, March 30. — Abdication of Napoleon I. in favor of his son. — Bourbon dynasty restored; Louis XVIII. arrives in Paris. — Constitutional charts decreed in France in June. — Congress of sovereigns at Vienna. — Dissolution of the kingdom of Italy. — Ferdinand VII. restored. — Free constitution adopted in Holland. — Belgium annexed to the Netherlands.

1815 Battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8.—Treaty of Ghent ratified, Feb. 17.—War between the United States and Barbary States.—Napoleon I. returns from Elba, lands at Cannes, March 1.—Alliance of England, Austria, Prussia, and Russia.—Louis XVIII. leaves Paris; restoration of the empire.—Napoleon invades Belgium, June 15.—Battle of Waterloo, final defeat of Napoleon by Wellington and Blucher, June 18.—Louis XVIII. returns to Paris, July 6.—Napoleon sent to St. Helena, Aug. 8.—Marshal Ney executed, Dec. 7.—Germanic confederation formed.—Treaty of Vienna.—Alexander proclaimed king of Poland.—Most of Belgium ceded to Austria.—Swiss independence procured; 22 cantons.—Insurrection of Morelos in Mexico.—Discoveries of Belzoni in Egypt.

1816 Indiana admitted to the Union.—The decree of amnesty excludes the Bonapartes forever from the throne of France.—Lord Amherst's embassy to China fails.

1817 Mississippi admitted to the Union.—James Monroe inaugurated president of the United States.—The Mahratta confederacy dissolved.—Ahmednuggur ceded to England.—Pindarric war in India.—An insurrection in Breslau suppressed.

1818 Illinois admitted to the Union.—Florida war.—End of the Pindarric war in India.—Formation of the Prussian Zollverim (commercial union).

1819 Alabama admitted to the Union.—Arkansas made a separate territory.—Oudh becomes independent.—Victoria born, May 24.—Congress of Carlsbad.

1820 Maine admitted to the Union.—Missouri Compromise Act.—Death of George III.; accession of George IV.—Cato Street conspiracy discovered.—Trial of Queen Caroline, Aug. 7.—Assassination of the Duc de Berri.—Revolution in Spain.—Ferdinand accepts constitution of the Cortes.

1821 Missouri accepts Compromise Act, and is admitted to the Union.—Monroe's second term begins.—Death of Queen Caroline.—Outrages in Ireland.—Napoleon I. died in exile at St. Helena.—Insurrections in Moldavia and Wallachia.—Revolt of Ipsylanti.—The Greeks gain the Peloponnesus.—Mexico becomes independent.

1822 Independence of South American republics declared. — “Whiteboy” outrages in Ireland. — Succession renounced by the Grand Duke Constantine. — Independence of Greece. — Massacre of Scio. — Iturbide declared emperor of Mexico.

1823 The French enter Spain and invest Cadiz. — Battle of the Trocadero. — Riego executed. — National congress at Argos. — Death of Marco Bozzaris. — Federal constitution in Mexico.

1824 Lafayette visits the United States. — Burmese war begins. — Rangoon taken, May 11. — Death of Lord Byron; he was born 1788. — Death of Louis XVIII., and accession of Charles X. — Turks defeated at Mitylene. — Turks destroy Ipsara.

1825 John Quincy Adams inaugurated president. — Capture of Assam. — Battle of Prome. — The Hungarian Diet assembles. — Death of Alexander I., and accession of Nicholas I. — Insurrection of troops at Moscow.

1826 Commercial panic in England. — The battle of Pagham Mew, which ends the Burmese war. — Missoloughi taken by the Turks.

1827 Battle of Navarino; the allies defeat Turkish and Egyptian fleet. — The Turks take Athens. — Independence of Greece established.

1828 A “protective” tariff is adopted by the United States. — Slavery abolished in the East. — Afghan war begins. — Cabul captured, Aug. 7. — Russia wars with Turkey and Persia. — The French evacuate Cadiz; it becomes a free port. — Bajazet taken, Sept. 9. — Varna yields to the Russians, Oct. 11. — The Turks leave the Morea.

1829 Andrew Jackson inaugurated president of the United States. — Roman Catholic Relief Bill in England passed, April 13. — Riots in London. — West Australia made a province. — Peace of Adrianople, between Russia and Turkey. — Salique law in Spain abolished. — Spaniards expelled from Mexico, and slavery abolished.

1830 Stuart’s explorations in South Australia. — Death of George IV., and accession of William IV. — Chamber of Deputies

dissolved, May 16. — Algiers taken, July 5. — The revolution of 1830 begins in France, July 27. — Charles X. abdicates. — The duke of Orleans becomes Louis Philippe I. — Abdication of the king of Saxony. — Insurrection in Poland suppressed. — Revolt of Belgium, which becomes independent.

1831 The first locomotive engine. ¹ Reform bill rejected by the House of Lords, Oct. 7. — Riots in Bristol. — Riots in Paris, Feb. 14-15. — Mazzini forms the "Young Italy Party." — Insurrections in Central Italy. — Revolt of Mehemet Ali. — Battle of Konich.

1832 New tariff law. — Black Hawk war. — Commercial crisis in the United States. — English reform bill passed. — Death of Sir Walter Scott; he was born, 1771. — Irish reform bill passed. — Attempt on the life of Louis Philippe, Dec. 27. — Death of the poet Goethe; he was born, 1749. — Revolt of the Texans. — Defeat of the Turks at Konieh.

1833 Jackson's second term begins. — Other states join the Prussian Zollverein. — Death of Ferdinand II. — Queen Christina acts as regent for Isabella II. — Russians enter Constantinople. — Accession of Otho I. — Santa Anna elected president of Mexico. — Treaty of Kutayah.

1834 Slavery ceases in the English colonies. — The quadruple alliance of France, England, Spain, and Portugal. — China prohibits the opium trade. — Lafayette died; he was born, 1757.

1835 The Seminole war in Florida. — Great fire in New York. — Corporation Reform Bill passed in England, Sept. 9. — Fieschis's infernal machine plot in France. — Death of Francis I. and accession of Ferdinand I.

1836 Arkansas admitted to the Union. — Failure of Louis Napoleon's Strasburg insurrection. — Battle of Bilbao; defeat of Carlists.

1837 Michigan admitted to the Union. — Martin Van Buren inaugurated president of the United States. — Papineau's rebellion in Canada. — Attempt to take Toronto; defeated at St. Eustace, Dec. 14. — Founding of Melbourne. — Death of William IV.; accession of Queen Victoria. — Hanover

separated from Great Britain. — Dissolution of the monasteries in Spain.

1838 Afghan war; Cabul captured, Aug. 7. — Explorations of Grey in North-west Australia. — Coronation of Victoria, June 28. — Irish "poor law bill" passed, July 31. — Death of Talleyrand; he was born 1754. — War between France and Mexico.

1839 The United States bank suspends payment. — War between England and China. — Murder of Lord Norbury in Ireland. — Insurrections in Paris. — Don Carlos retreats to France. — Second revolt of Mehemet; battle of Nezib; the Turks defeated.

1840 Marriage of Queen Victoria with Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg, Feb. 10. — Louis Napoleon attempts to take Boulogne, Aug. 6; fails and is imprisoned. — Attempt on the life of Louis Philippe I. — Accession of Frederic William IV. of Prussia. — Treaty of London signed by Russia. — The queen regent of Spain abdicates. — William I. abdicates. — Trade with England forbidden by the emperor of China. — War between China and England ends in a truce. — Battle of Beyrouth.

1841 William H. Garrison, inaugurated president of the United States, dies, April 4; John Tyler inaugurated, April 6. — The M'Leod difficulty. — Upper and Lower Canada joined. Russian war with the Circassians. — Insurrection in Spain. — Treaty between Egypt and Turkey. — Chinese break the truce with England, and war renewed.

1842 Ashburton or first Washington treaty between the United States and England. — Attacks on the queen of England; one on May 30, the other June 3. — Income tax passed. — Death of the duke of Orleans. — Insurrection at Barcelona; the city bombarded Dec. 3; surrenders to Espartero Dec. 4. Dissensions between the Protestants and Catholics in Switzerland. — Treaty of peace between Great Britain and China; China pays \$21,000,000.

1843 Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island. — Espartero defeated and deprived of power. — Isabella II. (13 years old) declared to be of age by the Cortes. — Insurrection in Athens; new

constitution.—Treaty between Great Britain and China ratified.

1844 Texas asks for annexation.—First telegraph line established.—Joseph Smith the Mormon prophet shot.—Seat of government transferred from Kingston to Montreal.—Trial of Daniel O'Connel, at Dublin, for sedition; convicted, fined, and imprisoned.—Attempt to assassinate the king of Prussia.

1845 Texas annexed by act of congress.—Florida admitted to the Union.—War declared between the United States and Mexico, June 4.—England purchased the Danish possessions in India.—Battle of Moodkee.—Great famine in Ireland.—Anti corn-law agitation in England.—Carlos assigns his claims to his son.—Railways opened in England.

1846 North-western boundary fixed at 49°.—Hostilities begin in Mexico; battle of Palo Alto, May 8.—Monterey taken, Sept. 24.—Iowa admitted to the Union.—Treaty of Lassore.—Commercial panic in England.—Repeal of the "Corn Laws."—Food riots in Ireland:—An attempt on the king's life in France.—Louis Napoleon escapes from Ham.—Marriage of Isabella II. to Francisco.

1847 Battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23.—Gen. Taylor defeats Santa Anna; battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18.—Molino del Rey taken, Sept. 8.—Gen. Scott enters the city of Mexico, Sept. 15.—England expends £10,000,000 for the relief of Ireland.—Surrender of Abd-el-Kader to the French.—Espartero restored.—Attempt on the queen of Spain's life.—Jesuits expelled from Switzerland; civil war.—Sewing-machine invented by Howe.

1848 Treaty between the United States and Mexico.—Upper California ceded to the United States.—Gold discovered in California.—Wisconsin admitted to the Union.—War with Sikhs in India.—Irish rebellion suppressed.—Revolution in France.—Abdication of Louis XVIII.—Republic proclaimed, Feb. 26.—Insurrection in Paris, June 23.—Paris in a state of siege, June 25.—Surrender of the insurgents, June 26.—Napoleon proclaimed president-elect of the

French Republic, Dec. 20.—Insurrection in Berlin, and revolt throughout Germany.—German National Assembly meets at Frankfort.—Insurrection in Italy.—Revolution in Hungary.—Ferdinand I. abdicates in favor of Francis Joseph.—Russia aids Austria.—British envoy ordered to leave Spain.

1849 Expeditions against Cuba from the United States forbidden by the President.—Cholera plague in England.—Sardinians defeated by the Austrians at Navarre, March 23.—Charles Albert abdicates in favor of his son, Victor Emmanuel II., March 23; dies, July 28.—The Roman republic formed.—Rome captured by the French.—Republic overthrown, and the Pope is restored.—Revolution in Hungary put down.—Imperial crown of Germany offered to the king of Prussia, who declines it, April 29.—Electric telegraph completed.—First experiment of a submarine telegraph at Folkestone.—The kindergarten system of schools invented.

1850 United States makes a treaty with England for a transit-way across Panama.—The omnibus bill in the United States.—California admitted to the Union.—Sir Robert Peel died.—Louis Philippe died.—Freedom of the press in France curtailed.—Convention of Olmutz.—Peace between Denmark and Prussia.—Peace restored in Prussia.—Conspiracy against the emperor of Russia's life.—The first Ruhmkorf coil invented.—The air-whistle invented.

1851 The Congressional Library destroyed by fire.—Gold arrives in England from Australia.—Electric telegraph between England and France established.—The *Coup d'Etat*.—Arrest of the National Assembly.—Louis Napoleon elected president of the French republic for ten years.—Opening of the Madrid Aranjuez railway.—The constitution of 1849 revoked by the emperor (of Austria).

1852 Dispute between the United States and England about the fisheries.—Expedition to Japan from the United States.—Duke of Wellington died, Sept. 14.—Daniel Webster died, Oct. 24; he was born, Jan. 18, 1782.—The empire of France restored by a vote of the people, Nov. 21; Louis

Napoleon declared emperor, and assumes the title of Napoleon III., Dec. 2.—Merino the monk attempts to kill the queen of Spain.—Trial by jury abolished in the Austrian empire.—King of Prussia re-establishes the Council of State.—Minie rifle introduced.—Cork exhibition opened.

1853 Treaty between the United States and Japan.—The emperor of France marries Eugénie, Jan. 29.—Narvaez exiled from Spain.—Austrians enter the Danubian principalities.—A plot against the Prussian government detected.—Quarrel between Russia and Turkey about the "Holy Places."—Submarine telegraph laid between Portpatrick and Donaghadee.

1854 Kansas-Nebraska bill.—Reciprocity treaty between the United States and England.—England, France, and Turkey engage in war with Russia.—Crystal Palace opened by the queen.—Espartero organizes a military insurrection in Spain, and becomes prime minister.—The queen retires from Spain.—Prussia remains neutral in the Crimean war.—Capture of Bomarsund, Aug. 16.—Battle of the Alma, Sept. 20.—Siege of Sebastopol begun in October.—Battle of Balaklava, Oct. 25.—Battle of Inkermann, Nov. 5.—First section of the Bengal railway opened.—Electric telegraph from Paris to Bastia.

1855 Trouble between the free and slave state settlers begins in the United States.—Death of Joseph Hume, the historian.—Two attempts on the life of the emperor of France.—Death of Don Carlos.—Sardinia joins the alliance against Russia.—The French capture the Malakoff Tower.—The Russians evacuate Sebastopol in September.—Emperor Nicholas of Russia dies, and is succeeded by Alexander II.—Niagara suspension-bridge first crossed by a locomotive, May 14.—Panama railroad completed, Jan. 28.—Jules Duboscq's electric lamp shown at the Paris exhibition.—Ericsson's caloric engine first used.

1856 Crampton, the British minister at Washington, dismissed.—England, France, and Turkey make peace with Russia.—War between England and China.—War between England and Persia.—Crimean war ends.—Revolution in

Spain; Narvaez made prime minister.— Bessemer process of making steel made known.

1857 Settlement of the Central American question.— The Dred Scott decision.— Trouble with the Mormons.— Great commercial crisis and panic.— Sibour, archbishop of Paris, assassinated by a priest.— Quarrel between Sardinia and Austria.— The German confederation revised.— Derricks invented by A. D. Bishop.

1858 Minnesota admitted to the Union.— First Atlantic cable completed in August.— The government of the East India Company ended Sept. 1.— An attempt on the life of the Emperor of France, by Orsini and others.— Passage of the Public Safety Bill.— Steamship line from Galway to America.— Magneto-electric light of Prof. Holmes successfully tried at Dover.— Decimal currency adopted in Canada.

1859 Oregon admitted into the Union.— John Brown's insurrection, Oct. 16; he was executed Dec. 2.— England remains neutral in the war between Sardinia and France and Austria.— Death of Lord Macaulay, Dec. 28.— France declares war against Austria.— Battles of Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30 and 31; Magenta, June 4; Malegnano, June 8; Solferino, June 24; the allies victorious in each.— Peace signed, Nov. 12.— War between Spain and Morocco.— Photoglyphic engraving invented by F. Talbot.— The great Westminster clock set up.— Humboldt died, May 6.

1860 Abraham Lincoln elected president of the United States.— South Carolina secedes from the Union, being the first state.— Commercial treaty between England and France.— Peace between England and China.— Savoy and Nice annexed to France.— Meeting between the Emperor Napoleon and the German sovereigns at Baden.— The Moors compelled to make peace with Spain.— Sicily and Naples annexed to Sardinia.— Treaty of Zurich.— Meeting of the Reichsrath in Austria.— Beginning of the revolution in Hungary.— Quarrel between Germany and Denmark about the Danish Duchies.— Spectrum analysis invented by Bunsen and Kirchoff.— Petroleum discovered in Pennsylvania.

1861 The state of Mississippi secedes from the Union, Jan. 9.—

Florida secedes, Jan. 10; Alabama, Jan. 11; Georgia, Jan. 18; Louisiana, Jan. 26; Texas, Feb. 1.— Montgomery convention; Jefferson Davis made president of the Confederate States.— Abraham Lincoln inaugurated president of the United States, March 4.— Fort Sumter bombarded, April 12.— Federal troops attacked in Baltimore, Md., April 19. Arkansas secedes from the Union, May 6; North Carolina, May 20; Tennessee, June 8.— Battle of Big Bethel, June 10.— Virginia divided into two states, June 20.— Battle of Rich Mountain, July 4.— Battle of Carrick's Ford, July 13.— Battle of Bull Run, July 21.— Battle of Dug Spring, Aug. 2.— Battle of Athens, Aug. 5.— Battle of Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10.— Forts Hatteras and Clark captured by the Union forces, Aug. 28.— Battle of Lexington, Sept. 20.— Capture of Port Royal, Nov. 7.— Kentucky admitted into the Confederate States, Dec. 9.— Battle of Martinsburg, Dec. 18.— Death of Prince Albert, Dec. 14.— France purchases Monaco.— Commercial treaty between France and Belgium.— France declares her neutrality in the American rebellion.— St. Domingo annexed to Spain.— The first Italian parliament assembles, Feb. 18.— Victor Emmanuel made king of Italy, Feb. 26.— Death of Cavour, June 6; he was born Aug. 10, 1810.— Military government established in Hungary.— William I. becomes king of Prussia.— Insurrection in Poland begins.— Rubidium discovered.

1862 Battle of Mill Springs, Jan. 18 and 19.— Capture of Fort Henry, Feb. 6.— Roanoke Island captured, Feb. 8.— Surrender of Fort Donelson, Feb. 16.— Confederate congress meets at Richmond, Va., Feb. 18.— Battle of Pea Ridge, March 7, 8.— Engagement of the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, March 9.— Battle of Winchester, March 13.— Capture of Newbern, March 14.— Battle of Pittsburg Landing, April 6, 7.— Capture of Island No. 10, April 8.— Surrender of Fort Pulaski, April 11.— Capture of New Orleans, April 25.— Battle of Williamsburg, May 5.— Surrender of Natchez, May 13.— Battle of Seven Pines, May 29.— Battle of Fair Oaks, May 31—June 1.— Capture of Memphis, June 6.— Seven days' battle before Richmond, June 25—July 1.—

Second battle at Fair Oaks, June 25.—Battle at Mechanicsville, June 26.—Battle at Gaines' Mill, June 27.—Battle at Savage Station and Peach Orchard, June 28.—Engagement at White Oak Swamp, June 30.—Battle at Malvern Hill, July 1.—Battle of Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9.—Battle of Sulphur Springs, Aug. 24.—Engagement on the Rappahannock, Aug. 27.—Battle of Kettle Run, Aug. 27.—Battle of Groveton, Aug. 29.—Second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30.—Battle of Chantilly, Sept. 1.—The Confederates cross the Potomac, and enter Maryland, Sept. 1.—Battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14.—Harper's Ferry surrendered, after three days of fighting, Sept. 15.—Battle of Antietam, Sept. 17.—Battle of Inka, Sept. 19.—Lincoln issues preliminary Proclamation of Emancipation, Sept. 22.—Battle of Corinth, Oct. 4.—Battle of Perryville, Oct. 8.—Chambersburg, Pa., burned by Gen. Stuart, Oct. 10.—Battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13.—Battle of Kingston, Dec. 14.—West Virginia admitted as a state to the Union, Dec. 31.—France declares war against Mexico.—New commercial treaty between France and Prussia.—Garibaldi endeavors to wrest Rome from the Pope.—Amnesty granted to Hungarians.—Internal disputes of government in Prussia.—Trial by jury granted in Russia.—The insurrection in Poland becomes general, and the following year is put down with great severity by the Russians.

1863 Emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln goes into effect, Jan. 1.—Battle of Murfreesboro, Jan. 1.—Capture of Confederate ram *Atlanta* by Union monitor *Weehawken*, off Savannah, Jan. 17.—Port Gibson captured, May 1.—Engagements on the Rappahannock, May 2, 3, 4.—Jackson, Miss., captured by Grant, May 14.—Battle of Black River, May 17.—Vicksburg besieged by Grant, May 21.—Battle at Milliken's Bend, June 6, 7.—Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3.—Surrender of Vicksburg, July 4.—Surrender of Port Hudson, July 8.—Mississippi River now open to navigation.—Anti-draft riots in New York, July 13-15.—Battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19.—Battles before Chattanooga, Nov. 23-25.—Marriage of the Prince of

Wales.—William M. Thackeray died, Dec. 24; he was born, 1811.—The French conquer Mexico, and occupy the capital.—War between Germany and Denmark.—Quarrel between the government and the chamber continues in Prussia.—Freedom of the serfs in Russia.—Gold, copper, iron, and platinum mines discovered in the United States.—Opening of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, Nov. 18.

1864 Gen. U. S. Grant appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the U. S., March 12.—Expedition to Mansfield, which fails, April 8.—Battle of the Wilderness, May 5-7.—Battle of Resaca, May 15.—Battle of Dalton, May 28.—Battle of Piedmont, June 5.—Assaults on Petersburg, in which the Union forces lose about 10,000 men in four days.—The *Alabama* sunk by the U. S. steamer *Kearsarge*, June 19.—Great naval victory at Mobile, Aug. 5.—Battle of Winchester, Sept. 19.—Lincoln re-elected president of the United States, Nov. 8.—Sherman commences his “March to the Sea,” Nov. 16.—Battle of Nashville, Dec. 15, 16.—Savannah occupied by Gen. Sherman, Dec. 21, which completes his “March to the Sea.”—Nevada admitted to the Union.—The Ionian Isles ceded to Greece.—Treaty between France and Japan.—Establishment of the Mexican empire, with Maximilian of Austria as emperor.—Quarrel between Spain and Peru.—Transfer of the Italian capital from Turin to Florence.—War between Denmark and Austria, and peace concluded, Oct. 30.—A new alloy discovered by M. Micolon of Paris.—Diamonds found in Austria.—New gun-metal invented.

1865 Capture of Fort Fisher, Jan. 15.—Evacuation of Charleston by the Confederates, Feb. 17.—Capture of Wilmington, Feb. 19.—Lincoln’s second term of office begins, March 4.—Battle of Five Forks, April 1.—Richmond taken by the Union forces, April 3.—Lee surrenders to Gen. Grant, April 9.—Assassination of President Lincoln, April 14.—Engagement at Boco Chico, May 12, which was the last engagement of the War of the Rebellion in the United States.—Purchase of Alaska by the United States.—

Commercial treaty between England and Austria. — Death of Richard Cobden, April 2. — Treaty between France and Sweden. — Students' riots in Paris. — Peace concluded between Spain and Peru. — Spain relinquishes St. Domingo. — War between Spain and Chili. — Bank of Italy established. — Great financial difficulty in the Austrian empire. — Convention of Gastein. — The province of "Turkestan," in Central Asia, created. — A machine for mining coal invented. — An emery bed found in Massachusetts of great value.

1866 Passage of the Freedman's Bureau Bill over the President's veto. — Death of Rufus Choate, Jan. 15. — Winfield Scott died, May 29. — Defeat of the Reform Bill in England. — Austria cedes Venetia to France, who transfers it to Italy. — The French occupation of Rome terminated, Dec. 11. — Insurrection in Spain. — Spain forms a treaty with Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua. — The German-Italian war begins. — Battle of Custoza. — Battle of Nachos, June 27. — Battle of Sadowa, July 2. — Naval battle at Lissa, July 20. — Peace of Nicholsburg, Aug. 30. — Austria retires from the German Confederation. — Formation of the North German Confederation, with Prussia at the head. — Hanover annexed to Prussia. — Diplomatic quarrel between Russia and Rome. — The suspension-bridge at Cincinnati opened, Dec. 1. — Cable laid between Valencia, Ireland, and Trinity Bay, Newfoundland.

1867 Nebraska admitted to the Union. — Trouble between President Johnson and Congress. — Southern States under military rule. — Emperor Maximilian of Mexico shot, June 19. — War between England and Abyssinia. — Fenian rebellion in Ireland. — The London Conference settles the Luxembourg question. — Great exposition at Paris opened, April 1. — A new constitution adopted by Austria. — Hungary becomes an independent kingdom. — Formation of the new Zollverein in Germany. — Railway over Mont Cenis opened, Nov. 28.

1868 Impeachment, trial, and acquittal of President Johnson. —

Treaty between the United States and China.—War between England and Abyssinia ended.—Riots in Bordeaux in March, and in Paris in June.—Revolution in Spain successful, and the queen takes refuge in France.—Provisional government organized at Madrid, Oct. 8.—Civil marriages authorized in Austria.—Poland disappears from the map of the Russian empire.—A new comet discovered by Dr. Winnecke.—Prof. Tyndall's discoveries in the action of light.

1869 Union Pacific railroad completed.—Gen. U. S. Grant made president of the United States.—The Irish Church disestablished.—Great radical success in the French elections.—Outbreak of the Carlists and republicans in Spain.—Serious disturbance in Dalmatia.—Suez Canal opened.—The French Atlantic cable laid.—Remarkable display of the aurora borealis in the United States and Canada.

1870 The Washington treaty.—Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States by the several States.—Death of Charles Dickens, June 9; he was born, 1812.—War between France and Prussia begins, July 19.—Battle of Gravelotte, Aug. 18.—Battle of Sedan, Sept. 1.—Revolution in Paris; fall of the French empire.—Republic of France proclaimed, Sept. 7.—Siege of Paris began.—The German empire formed.—Rome captured by the Italian army, Sept. 20.—Rome annexed to Italy, and made the capital.—The duke of Aosta elected king of Spain.—Marshall Prim assassinated, Dec. 29.—The king of Prussia elected emperor of Germany.—The electric light used during the siege of Paris.—The electric buoy invented.—Diamonds discovered in Africa.—Invention of the chronoscope.—Mt. Cénis Tunnel opened.

1871 Meeting of the Alabama Claims Commission at Geneva.—Paris bombarded by the Germans.—An armistice, Feb. 28; meeting of the Assembly at Bordeaux.—Peace between Germany and France.—Revolt of the Commune.—Second siege and capture of Paris.—The Germans deprive France of Alsace and Lorraine.—Treaty of Peace between Germany and France.—Important reforms in the Austrian government.

1872 Settlement of the Alabama claims.—U. S. Grant re-elected president of the United States.—Passage of the Secret Ballot Act in England.—Government of France reorganized.—Beginning of the Carlist war.—Attempt on the lives of the king and queen of Spain.—The Jesuits expelled from the German empire.—New peers created in Prussia.—Quarrel between Russia and Khiva.

1873 Suspension of the bank of Jay Cook & Co.—Great financial crisis in the United States.—The Modoc war begins.—Federal officers are forbidden to hold State offices in the United States.—Telegraph between the United States and Europe completed.—“Supreme Court of Judicature Act” passed.—Payment of Alabama indemnity by England.—Capture of the *Virginius* by the Cubans announced at Washington.—Death of Prof. Agassiz; he was born in 1807.—Death of John Stuart Mill; he was born in 1806.—Shah of Persia visits England.—New treaty of commerce between England and France.—Death of Sir Edward Landseer; born in 1802.—Death of Lord Lytton; he was born in 1805.—Resignation of M. Thiérs as president of the French republic; Marshal MacMahon elected as his successor.—Abdication of King Amadeus of Spain.—Republican form of government adopted by the Cortes.—International exhibition at Vienna opened.—First reception of foreign ministers by the emperor of China at Pekin.

1874 Transit of Venus.—Visit of King Kalakaua of the Sandwich Islands to the United States.—The “Currency Bill” vetoed by the president.—Death of Charles Sumner; he was born 1811.—Resignation of Gladstone, and appointment of Disraeli as prime minister of England.—The “Tichborne” trial.—Visit of the czar of Russia to England.—Spain declared in a state of siege.—Prince Alphonso proclaimed king of Spain.—Death of Strauss; born 1808.—Death of Guizot; born 1787.

1875 Arctic expedition sails from Portsmouth.—Great revival movement under Moody and Sankey in the United States.—Consecration of the first cardinal in the United States.

— United States Senate ratifies the treaty with Hawaii.— Civil Rights Bill passed by United States Congress.— A new treaty between Belgium and the United States concluded.— Death of Andrew Johnson; he was born, 1808.— Great fire in Virginia City, Nevada.— Foundering of steamship *Pacific*.— Great floods at Toulouse.— Purchase by England of Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal.

1876 Centennial of the United States celebrated at Philadelphia. — Telephone first brought into public use in the United States by Prof. A. G. Bell.— Colorado admitted to the Union.— The Sioux war.— R. B. Hayes inaugurated president of the United States, March 5.— Gen. Custer and command massacred by the Sioux in June.— Secretary Belknap impeached by the House, but acquitted by the Senate.— Postal treaty between the United States and Japan.— Termination of the English extradition treaty announced.— Death of James Lick; born, 1796.— Great cyclone in eastern Bengal.— Burning of Brooklyn Theatre.— The Ashtabula disaster.

1877 Labor riots at Pittsburgh, Pa.— Meeting of the International Fish Commission at Halifax.— Federal troops recalled from the South.— Nez Perces war.— Election of Gen. Diaz as president of the Republic of Mexico.— Queen Victoria formally proclaimed empress of India.— Death of Sir William Fergusson; born, 1808; president of Royal College of Surgeons.— Russia declares war against Turkey.— Collision, off Cape May, of steamers *Seminole* and *Montgomery*, 113 lives lost.— Great colliery explosion in France.— Death of Capt. Frederick Sharbush, supposed to be 111 years old.— The town of Iquique, in Peru, destroyed by an earthquake.— Death of Rev. Tyler Lewis, D.D., LL.D.; born, 1802.

1878 The Silver Bill passed by United States Congress.— Death of William Cullen Bryant; he was born 1794.— Award of the Halifax fishery commission.— A total eclipse of the sun, July 29.— Death of Caleb Cushing; he was born, 1800.— General introduction of the electric light, and of the elevated railroad.— Yellow fever in the Southern States.

— Opening of the Universal International Exposition at Paris, May 1.— Death of Christiana, dowager queen of Spain.— Great financial crisis in Egypt, and complete revolution.— A famine in China.— Negotiations between Russia and Turkey for peace begun.

1879 Passage of the Army Appropriation Bill by Congress of the United States.— Ute war in the United States begins.— Insurrection in the city of Mexico suppressed.— War declared by Chili against Peru.— Extradition treaty between Great Britain and Spain signed at Madrid.— Prince Louis Napoleon killed in the Zulu war in South Africa.— Resignation of Mac Mahon as president of the French republic, and election of M. Jules Grévy.— Death of Pope Pius IX.— Death of Prince William of Orange.— Adrianople, in Turkey, evacuated by the Russian forces.— Attempt to assassinate the emperor of Russia.— Great earthquake in Persia which destroyed 21 villages.— A revolution in Hayti.

1880 James A. Garfield elected president of the United States.— Negotiation and signing of two treaties between the United States government and China, one relating to Chinese immigration, the other to commerce.— Great strike of miners at Leadville.— Anti-Chinese riot in Denver.— Death of George Eliot, the English novelist; born about 1820.— Trial of Mr. Parnell for seditious conspiracy.— Disturbances in Ireland.— Passage of the Army Bill in Germany.— First congress of Italian ship-owners.— Murder of Dr. Parsons, American missionary to Turkey.— Inauguration of Gen. Don Julio A. Roca as president of the Argentine Republic.— Opening of Melbourne International Exhibition.

1881 James A. Garfield, president of the United States, assassinated by Guiteau.— Land League agitation in the United States.— Anti-Jewish movement in Germany.— Land trouble riots and outrages in Ireland.— Assassination of Alexander II., emperor of Russia.— Death of Thomas Carlyle; he was born in 1795.— Death of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield.— Publication of the revised edition of the New Testament.

1882 Hanging of Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield.—Bicentennial celebration of the landing of William Penn.—Chinese agitation in the United States.—Death of Henry W. Longfellow.—Death of Ralph Waldo Emerson.—Veto of the "River and Harbor Bill" by the president, Aug. 1.—Queen Victoria shot at by MacLean.—Assassination of Cavendish and Burke in Phoenix Park, Dublin.—Death of Charles Darwin.—Conclusion of a treaty of peace between Bolivia and Chili.—The Egyptian war ended.—Death of the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Pusey.

1883 The Newhall House, Milwaukee, destroyed by fire, and over 100 lives lost.—Death of Paul A. Chadbourne, Feb. 13.—Death of Peter Cooper, April 4.—Opening of the New York and Brooklyn bridge, May 24; panic on the bridge, May 30.—Attempt to blow up the government offices in Westminster, England.—268 persons burned and killed in a circus in Russian Poland.—Alexander III. crowned czar of all the Russians, May 27.—Death of M. Gambetta, Jan. 1.—The German Government Church Bill passed.—The French occupy Tonquin.—The town of Casamicciola, on the island of Ischia, almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake, over 4,000 persons killed.—Revolt in Spain.—War in Tonquin.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

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Alexandra governs Judæa, B.C. 79.

Alexandria, city of, built by Alexander, B.C. 332; college and library of, founded, 283 B.C. Taken by Julius Cæsar, and the

library destroyed, B.C. 47; taken by Octavius, B.C. 30, and by Dioclesian, 296.

Alfred the Great, defeated by the Danes, 872; defeats them, 878; divides England into counties, and composes his laws about 890.

Algiers, taken July 5, 1830.

Allston, Washington, born, 1779; died, 1843.

Alma, battle of, Sept. 20, 1854.

Almamon orders his astronomers to measure a degree of latitude on the plains of Sinjar, near Babylon, in 819.

Alphonso defeats the Moors in 797.

Alphonso defeats the Moors and becomes king of Portugal in 1139.

Alphonso, Prince, proclaimed king of Spain in 1874.

Alum mines discovered in Italy in 1460.

Alva, duke of, arrived in the Netherlands, and established the "Council of Blood," 1567.

Amadeus, king of Spain, abdicates, 1873.

Amazons burned the temple of Ephesus, 1141 B.C.

Ambassadors, Roman, first appear at Athens and Corinth, 228 B.C.

Amboise, conspiracy of; begins civil wars in France in 1560.

Ambrose, St., made bishop of Milan, 374; ob., 397.

America discovered by Columbus in 1492.

American colonies revolt in 1773.

Amiens, treaty of, 1475; peace of, Oct. 1, 1801; treaty of, May 27, 1802.

Amnesty, decree of, excludes the Bonapartes forever from the throne of France, 1816.

Amphyctyonic Council established, 1497 B.C.

Amphipolis, founded, B.C. 437; taken by Brasidas, 424 B.C.; surrenders to Philip, B.C. 358.

Amphitheatre of Rome, built by Titus, A.D. 80.

Amos, the prophet, flourished, 790 B.C.

Anabaptists, insurrection of in Westphalia, 1533.

Anacharsis, the Scythian, lived, B.C. 592.

Anacreon, the poet, flourished, B.C. 532.

Analysis, spectrum, invented, Bunsen and Kirchoff, 1860.

Anaxagoras, of Clazomenæ, the philosopher, born, B.C. 499; died, 427 B.C.

Anaximander of Miletus flourished, B.C. 568.

Anaximenes, born about 556 B.C. See Anaximander.

Ancus Martius, the fourth Roman king, B.C. 618.

André, capture of, the British spy; executed, Oct. 2, 1780.

Andronicus of Rhodes, peripatetic philosopher, lived, B.C. 59.

Andronicus orders all the Latins in Constantinople to be murdered, 1184.

Anna, Santa, elected president of Mexico, 1833.

Anson, Commodore, completes his voyage around the world, 1744.

Antietam, battle of, Sep. 17, 1862.

Antigonus restores liberty to Athens, 256 B.C.

Antigua settled by the English, 1632.

Antioch, founded by Seleucus, 304 B.C.; consumed by fire, 525 A.D.; destroyed by the king of Persia, 540; rebuilt, 542; destroyed by an earthquake, 580.

Antiochus I. wages war with Rome, 192 B.C.; is defeated by Scipio, 190 B.C.; made peace with Rome, 189 B.C.; defeated and killed in Media, 187 B.C.

Antiochus II., expedition into Egypt, 172 B.C. and 171 B.C.; defeats Ptolemy's generals; takes Jerusalem and plunders the temple, 170 B.C.; is defeated and killed, 130 B.C.

Antipater, L. Cælius, lived, 121 B.C.

Antipater of Sidon, poet, lived, 80 B.C.

Antoinette, Marie, execution of, Oct. 16, 1793.

Antonius, Marcus, Roman orator, flourished, B.C. 113; seizes the kingdom of Armenia, 34 B.C.; defeated, 31 B.C.; kills himself, 30 B.C. Called Mark Anthony in English.

Antonius defeats the Moors, Germans, and Dacians, 145; dies, 161.

Antrim, battle of, June 7, 1798.

Antwerp, treaty of, 1715.

Aosta, Duke of, elected king of Spain, 1870.

Apelles of Cos, the painter, 334 B.C.

Apion of Alexandria, grammarian, A.D. 33.

Apocrypha, its history ends, 135 B.C.

Apollo, temple of, burned, B.C. 549; consecrated, B.C. 433.

Apollonius killed by Judas Maccabæus, B.C. 166.

Apuleius lived, 147.

Aratus, with his fellow-citizens, joins the Achæan League, B.C. 251; poisoned by Philip, B.C. 213.

Arbela, battle of, Alexander defeats Darius, b.c. 331.

Arc, Joan of, burned as a sorceress at Rouen, May 30, 1431.

Archagathus, the first physician at Rome, b.c. 219.

Archelaus lays the foundation for the culture of Macedon, b.c. 413.

Archias, founder of Syracuse, 732 b.c.

Archimedes, mathematician, born at Syracuse, flourished, 250 b.c.

Archilochus, poet, invented the Iambic verse, 686 b.c.

Archons, decennial, begin at Athens, 754 b.c. ; annual, 684 b.c.

Arcola, battle of, Nov. 14-17, 1796.

Ardeville, battle of, 1618.

Arete, female philosopher of Cyrene, flourished, 377 b.c.

Aretin, Peter, lived, 1538.

Argives become masters of Corinth, 393 b.c.

Argos, national congress of, held in, 1823.

Argonauts' expedition to Colchis about 1250 b.c.

Argos, kingdom of, begins, 1856 b.c.

Arien reforms the Theodosian code of laws, 506.

Arikera, battle of, May 14, 1791.

Aristarchus of Alexandria, the grammarian, lived, b.c. 156.

Aristarchus, the tragic poet, lived, b.c. 453.

Aristides, contemporary of Themistocles, died, 468 b.c.

Aristobulus, the first high priest who wore a crown, lived, b.c. 104.

Aristodemus of Crete, the grammarian, lived, 68 b.c.

Aristotle, born, 384 b.c. ; observed the moon's transit over Mars, b.c. 357 ; died, 322 b.c.

Aristophanes, the comic poet, born, b.c. 444 ; died, 380 b.c.

Arithmetic brought into Europe, 941.

Arkansas made a separate Territory in 1819 ; admitted to the Union in 1836 ; secedes from the Union, May 6, 1861.

Armada, Spanish, destroyed, 1588.

Armagnac, massacre of that faction in Paris, 1418.

Armenia, divided between the Persians and Romans in 412 ; becomes a Roman province, 114.

Arminius, German general, defeats the Romans, 10 A.D.

Arnold, Benedict, treason of, in America, 1780.

Arnold of Buscia burned at Rome, 1155.

Arnolph of Germany defeats the Normans, 891 ; takes Rome, 896 ; is defeated by Hugh, king of Italy, 932.

Arragon, kingdom of, founded, 828.
Arras, treaty of, 1435.
Arsacides ended in Persia, 229.
Artaxerxes, son of Xerxes, flourished, 374 B.C.
Arthur, prince, murdered, 542.
Arts, Royal Academy of, established in London in 1768.
Arundelian marbles, chronology of, begins, 1582 B.C.
Ascanius II., king of the Latins, 1152 B.C.
Asdrubal, defeated and killed by Claudioius Nero, 207 B.C.
Ashburton or first Washington treaty between the United States and England, 1842.
Ashtabula disaster, 1876.
Asmonæan family ends, 37 B.C.
Assam, capture of, 1825.
Assassination plot discovered in 1696.
Assaye, battle of, Sept. 23, 1803.
Assembly, National, dissolves, Sept. 29, 1791.
Assyria, kingdom of, established, 259 B.C.; ends, 900 B.C.
Astorga seized by the French, April 21, 1810.
Astronomy, science of, brought into Europe by the Moors about 1220.
Asturias in Spain, kingdom of, founded by Pelagio, 718.
Athanasius, St., lived, 331.
Athenagoras lived, 168.
Athens, battle of, Aug. 5, 1861.
Athens, kingdom of, founded, 1556 B.C., or 730 years before the first Olympiad, and ends, 1088 B.C.; sends a colony to Naxos, B.C. 453; at the height of its prosperity, B.C. 448; lose a battle with Bœotians, B.C. 447; make a thirty years' truce with the Lacedæmonians, B.C. 446; its walls rebuilt by Conon, B.C. 394; taken by Demetrius Poliocrates, B.C. 296; they revolt, 287 B.C.; taken by Antigonus Gobratus, B.C. 268.
Atlantic cable, first completed in August, 1858.
Attalus of Rhodes, astronomer and grammarian, lived, B.C. 173.
Attenkirchen, battle of, June 1, 1796.
Attica laid waste for more than 200 years by the deluge of Ogyges, 1764 B.C.
Attila, king of the Huns, begins his reign, 413; ravages Europe, 447.

Auerstadt, battle of, Oct. 14, 1806.
 Augsburg, League of, against France, 1686.
 Augsburg, Diet of, 1530.
 Augustin the monk goes to England, 597.
 Augustine, St., founded, 1565.
 Augustines, order of, founded, 1256.
 Aurelian killed near Byzantium, 275.
 Aurelius, Marcus, emperor of Rome, born, A.D. 121; died, 180 A.D.
 Austerlitz, battle of, Dec. 2, 1805.
 Australia, West, made a province, 1829.
 Austrian succession, war of the, began, 1741-1748.
 Austrian Empire, great financial difficulty, 1865.
 Austria retires from the German confederation, 1866.
 Avari become masters of Great Tartary, 402; empire ends, 552; they defeat the Romans, 590; are expelled from Thrace, 593; take and plunder Constantinople, 618.
 Avignon, University of, founded, 1302.
 Avignon becomes the seat of the popes, 1308.

B.

Babel, tower of, built about 2247 B.C.
 Babington's conspiracy occurred in 1586.
 Babœuf's conspiracy fails in 1797.
 Babylon taken by Cyrus, which terminates the kingdom, B.C. 538; city of, taken by Darius, B.C. 516; city of, taken by Seleucus, 312 B.C.
 Bacon, lord Francis, born 1561; died, 1626.
 Badajos, peace of, 1801; storming of, April 6, 1812.
 Bagdad, city of, built by Almansor, 762; taken by the Turks, 1055.
 Baillie, Joanna, born 1762; died, 1841.
 Bajazet taken, Sept. 9, 1828.
 Balaklava, battle of, Oct. 25, 1854.
 Balbec and Tripoli destroyed by an earthquake, 1759.
 Baldwin defeats the Saracens, 1102; takes Ptolemais, 1104; defeats the Turks, 1119; defeats the Saracens again in 1125.
 Bank of Italy established, 1865.

Bank of England incorporated, 1694; stops payment, Feb. 27, 1797.
Bank, United States, established at Philadelphia, 1791; suspends payment, 1839.
Banking house, first one established at Venice, 1171.
Bainnockburn, battle of, Bruce defeats the English, June 24, 1314.
Barbarossa seizes the kingdom of Tunis, 1534.
Barcelona reduced by the English, 1705; insurrection at, 1842.
Bardas usurps the Eastern Empire, 976.
Barnet, battle of, 1471.
Barneveldt, John, executed, 1619.
Barometers invented by Torricelli, 1643.
Bartholomew, St., massacre of, at Paris, 1572.
Basilius, the last consul at Rome, 542.
Bassien, peace of, 1802.
Bastile, overthrow of, July 14, 1789.
Bavaria, kingdom of, established by Napoleon, 1805.
Baxter, Richard, died, 1691.
Beattie, James, born, 1735; died, 1803.
Beauge, battle of, 1420.
Bedmore taken by Tippoo, 1783.
Belgium annexed to the Netherlands, 1814; most of it ceded to Austria, 1815; becomes an independent State, 1830.
Belgrade, siege of, Turks repulsed, 1456; taken by the Turks, 1521.
Belisarius invades Persia, 528; gains Sicily, 535; takes Naples, 536; and Rome, 537; dies, 565.
Belknap, secretary, impeached by the House, but acquitted by the Senate, 1876.
Bells introduced into churches in 605.
Bemis Heights, battle of, Sept. 19, 1777.
Benedictine monks, order of, instituted, 529.
Bennington, battle of, Aug. 16, 1777.
Bergen-op-Zoom, taken by the French in 1747.
Berlin, taken and plundered by the Austrians and Russians in 1760; French enter the city in 1806.
Bernard, St., lived, 1132.
Berosus, the Chaldaean historian, lived, 268 B.C.
Berwick, siege of, 1405.
Bessarion, cardinal, lived, 1452.

Bessemer process of making steel made known in 1856.

Beyrout, battle of, 1840.

Big Bethel, battle of, June 10, 1861.

Bilbao, battle of, 1836.

Bishops, seven, trial of the, in 1686.

Black Hawk war in the United States in 1832.

Black River, battle of, May 17, 1863.

Blake, admiral, lived, 1654.

Bligh, Gov., deposed from tyranny in Australia, 1808.

Bloody Assizes, held by Jeffreys, who hanged 320 persons in 1685.

Boadicea, British queen, defeats the Romans, but is conquered by Suetonius, A.D. 61.

Boccacio, Jovanni, lived, 1355.

Boco Chico, engagement at, May 12, 1865, last battle of the Rebellion in the United States.

Bohemia made a kingdom in 1119.

Bohemians defeated by the Imperialists at Prague in 1620.

Boleyn, Anne, beheaded, May 19, 1536.

Bombay yielded to the English in 1661.

Boniface propagates Christianity in Germany in 719.

Book, the first one, printed in 1462, being the "Vulgate Bible."

Borodino, battle of, 1812.

Boston, massacre of, 1770; city of, founded in 1630.

Bosworth Field, battle of, 1485.

Bothwell's conspiracy, 1593.

Bourbon dynasty restored in France in 1814.

Bouvines, battle of, Aug. 27, 1214.

Bowles, W. L., born, 1762; died, 1850.

Boyle, Robert, lived, 1675.

Bozzaris, Marco, died, 1823.

Braddock, defeated and killed, July 9, 1755.

Brandywine, battle of, Sept. 11, 1777.

Breda, peace of, 1667.

Brennus, with an army of Gauls, defeated near the temple of Delphi, 278 B.C.

Brest, battle of, June 1, 1794.

Briar Creek, battle of, March 3, 1779.

Bridge, East River, opening of, 1883.

Bristol surrenders to Prince Rupert in 1643; riots in, 1831.

Britain found to be an island, 85 A.D.; war finished there by Marcuscellus in 183.

Britain, South, reduced to a Roman province by Agricola, A.D. 82.

Britains, under Prince Arthur, defeat the Saxons, 487; defeat the Anglo-Saxons at Bath, 520.

British evacuate Boston, March 17, 1776; occupy Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1777; evacuate Philadelphia, June 18, 1778; evacuate New York, Nov. 25, 1783.

Brooklyn Theatre, burned, 1876; bridge completed, 1883.

Brougham, Henry, born, 1779.

Brown, Charles B., born, 1771; died, 1810.

Browne, Sir Thomas, died, 1682.

Brown's, John, insurrection, 1859; execution of, Oct. 16, 1859.

Bruce, Robert, died, 1329.

Bruges taken by the duke of Marlborough, 1706.

Brussels taken by the duke of Marlborough in 1706.

Bryant, William Cullen, born, Nov. 3, 1794; died, 1878.

Bubble, South Sea, bursts, Sept. 29, 1720.

Bucharest, treaty of, 1812.

Buckingham, duke of, murdered in 1628.

Buena Vista, battle of, Feb. 23, 1847.

Buffalo burned by the English, Dec. 13, 1813.

Bulgaria, reduced to a Roman province, 1019; a revolution in, 1281.

Bulgarians ravage Thrace, 499; besiege Constantinople, 917; are driven out of Thessaly, 1000; throw off the Roman yoke in 1186.

Bull Run, battle of, July 21, 1861; second battle of, Aug. 30, 1862.

Bunker Hill, battle of, June 17, 1775.

Bunyan, John, died, 1688.

Burgoyne surrenders at Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777.

Burgundians, kingdom of, begins at Alsace, 413; subdued by Childebert and Clotaire, 532.

Burke, Edmund, born, 1730; died 1797.

Burmese war begins, 1824.

Burns, Robert, born, 1759; died, 1796.

Bussy arrives in India with French troops in 1783.

Byng, Admiral, shot on March 14, 1757.

Byron's conspiracy occurred in 1602.

Byron, Lord George Gordon, born, Jan. 22, 1788; died, April 19, 1824.

Byzantium built, B.C. 658; besieged by Serverus, 194.

C.

Cable, Atlantic, completed, 1866.

Cabul captured, Aug. 7, 1828; again in 1838.

Cade, Jack, died, July 11, 1450.

Cadiz evacuated by the French, and becomes a free port, 1828.

Cæsar, Julius, born, B.C. 100; died, 44 B.C.; his expedition across the Rhine and into Britain, B.C. 55; invades Britain a second time, 54 B.C.; proclaimed dictator, 49 B.C.; takes Alexandria, B.C. 47; is killed in the senate house, æt. 56.

Cæsar, Caius, three days' triumph at Rome, 29 B.C.; makes peace with the Parthians, A.D. 1.

Cæsar, Claudius, invades Britain, A.D. 55.

Cæsarea built by Herod, B.C. 10.

Caiaphas, high priest of the Jews, 19 A.D.

Cain born, 4003 B.C.

Cairo, the Great, built by the Fatimites, 969.

Calais taken by the Spaniards, 1596.

California settled, 1769; upper, ceded to the United States, 1848.

Caligula put to death, A.D. 41.

Callicratidas defeated and killed, B.C. 406.

Callisthenes, the philosopher, lived, 333 B.C.

Cambray, League of, 1508; peace of, 1529.

Cambridge, University of, founded by Sigebert, 644.

Cambyses conquered Egypt, 525 B.C.; died, 522 B.C.

Camden, battle of, Aug. 16, 1780; battle of, second, April 28, 1781.

Campbell, Thomas, born, 1777; died, 1844.

Campo Santo, battle of, 1743.

Campo Formio, treaty of, 1797.

Canada, Upper and Lower, joined, 1841; seat of government changed from Kingston to Montreal, 1844.

Canal began by Necho, between the Nile and the Red sea, B.C. 610; in 267 B.C. Ptolemy attempted the same thing.

Canicular year, second of the Egyptians, begins, 136.

Cannæ, battle of, in which the Romans are defeated, b.c. 216.
Cannon first used in the English service, 1383.
Canon law composed by Gratian, 1151.
Cantacuzenus usurps the Eastern Empire for 17 years, 1341.
Canute conquers Norway, 1028.
Capitol at Rome destroyed by lightning, 188.
Cappadocia reduced to a province, A.D. 17.
Caracalla kills his brother Geta and many others, 212; he is killed by Maximus, 217.
Caractacus, the British king, carried in chains to Rome, A.D. 51.
Carausius proclaimed emperor of Britain, 287; is killed by Alectus, 293.
Carlist war begins in 1872.
Carlos, Don, retreats to France, 1839; assigns his claims to his son, 1845; died, 1855.
Carlowitz, peace of, 1699.
Carlovingian race of emperors ends in Louis III., 912.
Carlsbad, congress of, held, 1819.
Carlyle, Thomas, born, 1796; died, 1881.
Carmelites, order of, instituted, 1160.
Carnia, festival of, instituted at Sparta, 675 b.c.
Caro, Annibal, lived, 1551.
Carolina, South, the first State to secede from the Union, 1860.
Carolina, North, secedes from the Union, May 20, 1861.
Caroline, queen, trial of, Aug. 7, 1820; died, 1821.
Carrick's Ford, battle of, July 13, 1861.
Carthage, city of, founded by the Trojans, 1233 b.c.; rebuilt by order of the Roman senate, 123 b.c.
Carthusians, order of, founded by Bruno, 1086.
Casal taken by the duke of Savoy, 1695.
Casan, kingdom of, subdued by the Russians, 1486.
Casamicciola destroyed by an earthquake, 1883.
Cassel, mount, battle of, 1329.
Cassiodorus, lived, 514.
Cassius proposed the agrarian law at Rome, b.c. 486.
Castile, kingdom of, begins, 1035; kingdoms of, with that of Leon, united, 1230; united with Arragon, 1479.
Catania, city of, destroyed by an earthquake, 1173.

Catapultæ, invented by Dionysius about 398 b.c.

Catiline, contemporary of Cicero, b.c. 128; conspiracy at Rome, 63 b.c.

Cato said to have been born, b.c. 232.

Cato Street conspiracy discovered, 1820.

Catullus, Q. V., lyric poet, lived, b.c. 60.

Cavendish's first voyage to circumnavigate the world, 1586.

Cavour, born, Aug. 10, 1810; died, June 6, 1861.

Cecrops, supposed to have come into Attica, 1582 b.c.

Cedar Mountain, battle of, Aug. 9, 1862.

Celano, battle of, in Italy, 1268.

Celestines, order of, instituted in 1244.

Censors, first created at Rome, b.c. 443.

Censorship, revived at Rome, b.c. 70.

Census in Rome, 279 b.c., 278,222 citizens; and in 294 b.c., there was said to be 270,000 men in Rome; in 265 b.c., there were 292,226 citizens; in 252 b.c., 297,897; in 247 b.c., there were 251,212; in 220 b.c., 270,213; one in 179 b.c., 273,244 effective men; one in 169 b.c., 202,805; one in 164 b.c., 327,032; one in 147 b.c., 322,000.

Centennial celebration of the United States at Philadelphia, 1876.

Ceregnole, battle of, which ends the French power in Naples, 1503.

Ceres came to Athens about 1383 b.c.

Cerisoles, battle of, 1544.

Cerro Gordo, battle of, April 18, 1847.

Cervantes died, April 23, 1616.

Chæronea, battle of, Athenians defeated by Philip, b.c. 338.

Chalcedon, fourth general council of, 451.

Chalmers, Thomas, born, March 17, 1780; died, May 30, 1847.

Chambers, Robert, born, 1801.

Chambersburg, burned by Gen. Stuart, Oct. 10, 1862.

Champlain, battle of Lake, Oct. 11-13, 1776.

Chancery, court of, instituted in England, 606.

Channing, William E., born, 1780; died, 1842.

Chanondas, the law-giver of Thurium, b.c. 446.

Chantilly, battle of, Sept. 1, 1862.

Charleston, attack on, June 28, 1776.

Charles II. established the first standing army in Europe in 1444.

Charles V. of Germany abdicates in favor of Ferdinand, 1556.

Charles I. dissolves the English Parliament, 1629; attempts to seize the five members of the House of Commons, Jan. 4, 1642; defeated at Edgehill, 1642; defeated at Naseby, June 14, 1645; sentenced to death, Jan. 27, and beheaded, Jan. 30, 1649.

Charles II. of England, restored, 1660; died, 1686.

Charles VII. killed at Fredericshall, Dec. 11, 1718.

Charles VI., emperor, dies, 1740.

Charles IV. abdicates, 1808.

Charles X. ascends the throne of France in 1824; abdicates in 1830.

Charlemagne makes war against the Saxons, 772; terminates the kingdom of the Lombards by the capture of Pavia, 774; reduces the Saxons, 776; restores learning in France, 778; he defeats the Abari, 791; extirpates the Huns, 794; he was crowned emperor of the West, with the title of Cæsar Augustus, by Pope Leo III. in 800; he was born, 742, and died, 814.

Charleston evacuated by the Confederates, Feb. 17, 1865.

Charon, the historian, lived, b.c. 479.

Charmidas, philosopher of the third academy, b.c. 95.

Chatham, Lord, died, 1778.

Chateaubriand, born, 1769; died, 1848.

Chattanooga, battles before, Nov. 23-25, 1863.

Chesapeake, American ship, fired upon by the *Leopard*, 1807; taken by the *Shannon*, June 1, 1813.

Chickamauga, battle of, Sept. 19, 1863.

China, all the records, etc., destroyed, b.c. 246; learning revived, 130 b.c.; divided into two empires in 420; breaks her truce with England, 1841.

Chinese monarchy, founded according to some historians, 2207 b.c.; the empire divided into principalities, 722 b.c.; they are said to have sailed to the north of California, 458.

Chippewa, battle of, July 4, 1814.

Chivalry flourished about 1370.

Choate, Rufus, died, Jan. 15, 1866.

Choczim, battles of, 1769.

Chosroes the Great, defeated by Justin's army, 576; in 580 is again defeated and dies of grief.

Christiana, Queen, acts as regent for Isabella II., 1833.

Christ, our Saviour, born four years before the common era, viz., 5 B.C.; crucified, A.D. 29; but according to the common era, born, A.D. 1, and crucified, A.D. 33.

Christianity, introduced into Scotland, 212; received in France in 496.

Christians, name of, first given at Antioch, A.D. 40.

Christian religion, first published in Britain, 60 A.D.; first propagated in Persia, 408.

Christians, first persecution of, 64 A.D.; and second, under Domitian, 95 A.D.; and third, under Trajan, 107 A.D.; and under Adrian, 118 A.D.; stopped by Antoninus, 152 A.D.; persecuted by M. A. Antonius, 163 A.D.; the sixth persecution, 235; seventh persecution, under Decius, 250; eighth persecution, under Valerian, 257; ninth persecution, under Aurelian, 272; tenth persecution, under Diocletian, 303; persecuted in the East, 309; the tenth persecution terminated by an edict, 313; persecuted by the Parthians, 326; persecuted by the Vandals, 504; defeated by Almanzor, 995; they defeat him, 998; are banished out of China in 1722.

Chunar, treaty of, 1781.

Churchill, John, duke of Marlborough, died, 1722.

Church of England, thirty-nine articles of, established, 1566.

Cicero, orator, born, 107 B.C.; begins to plead, 81 B.C.; banished from Rome, 58 B.C.; recalled, 57 B.C.; dies, 43 B.C.

Cimabue, the first of the modern painters of Florence, 1267.

Cimbri and Teutons defeat the Romans, 108 B.C., and again, 105 B.C.; and are defeated by them, under Marius and Catullus, 101 B.C.

Cimon died, 449 B.C.

Cincinnatus appointed dictator, B.C. 458.

Circumcision instituted, 1897 B.C.

Circuits, justice first dispensed by them in England, 1176.

Cis-Alpine republic, formed, 1797; remodelled as the Italian republic in 1802.

Civil Rights Bill passed by the United States Congress in 1875.

Civil war between Marius and Sylla begins, B.C. 88; begins again, 50 B.C.; between Constantine and Licinius, 314.

Clair, General St., defeated by the Indians, 1791.

Clarendon, constitution of, Jan. 25, 1164.
Clark, Willis G., born, 1810; died, June 12, 1841.
Clark, capture of Fort, Aug. 28, 1861.
Claudian lived, 397.
Claudius' expedition into Britain, A.D. 43; died, 54 A.D.
Clay, Henry, born, 1777; died, 1852.
Clemens Alexandrinus lived, 206.
Clement I. lived, 91 A.D.
Cleomenes kills the ephori, and restores the agrarian laws of Sparta, b.c. 225.
Cleomenic war begins, b.c. 227.
Cleopatra assumes the government of Egypt, b.c. 116; dethroned Ptolemy, b.c. 106; defeated with Antony, 31 b.c.; kills herself, 30 b.c.
Clocks first brought from Venice to Constantinople, 872.
Closterseven, convention of, in 1757.
Clotaire reigns over all France, 613.
Clovis defeats the Romans at Soissons, 485.
Cluny, monastery of, founded, 895.
Cnidus, naval battle of, between Persians and Lacedæmonians, b.c. 394.
Coaches first used in England in 1585.
Coal first used in England in 1307.
Cobden, Richard, died, April 2, 1865.
Coin first used in the United States in 1792.
Coleridge, Samuel T., born, 1772; died, 1834.
Colorado admitted to the Union, 1876.
Collins, William, born, 1720; died, 1756.
Colloden, battle of, April 27, 1746.
Colossus of Rhodes thrown down by an earthquake in 224 b.c.
Columbia College founded in 1754.
Columella lived, 32 A.D.
Comedy first acted at Athens, 562 b.c.
Comets, one in China, 525 b.c.; another, 433 b.c.; another, 310 b.c.; one in China and the East in 172 b.c.; one in China in the ninth month, 127 b.c.; one in Asia, 130 b.c.
Commercial panic in England in 1826; crisis in the United States in 1832; a panic in England in 1846; great crisis in the United States in 1857.

Commerce, first treaty of, between England and Venice in 1325; depression of, in 1810.

Commodus makes peace with the Germans, 181; put to death, 192.

Commune, revolt of, at Paris in 1871.

Compass, mariner's, invented in China about 1115 B.C.; improved by Flavio in 1302; variation of, discovered by S. Cabot in 1540.

Conflagration, great, at Rome, B.C. 14; another, A.D. 27; another, 64 A.D.; one in A.D. 80, in which the capitol, Pantheon, etc., are destroyed; a great part of Rome destroyed, 191; at Rome, 307; a great one at Constantinople, 433; again in 446, and again in 451; a great one at Constantinople in 476; at Constantinople, 509; Constantinople almost destroyed by fire in 563.

Confucius lived, B.C. 520.

Congress, First Colonial, meet in October, 1765; Continental or Second Colonial, held at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774.

Congress, Confederate, meet at Richmond, Va., Feb. 18, 1862.

Conon of Samos, the astronomer, lived, 246 B.C.

Constance, council of, lasts four years, begins in 1414.

Constans killed in Spain in 350.

Constantine, surnamed the Great, divides Britain into four governments, 310; gives full liberty to the Christians, 323; born about 274, and died, 337.

Constantine, Jr., killed at Aquileia in 340.

Constantine V. dies, 685.

Constantinople, dedicated, 330; second general council of, 381; great insurrection at, in 511; taken by Heraclius, 610.

Constantius carries on war against the Britains and dies, 310.

Constantius, son of Constantine the Great, died at Tarsus, 361.

Constitution of the United States agreed upon, Sept. 17, 1787.

Constitution, ship, takes the ship *Guerriere*, Aug. 16, 1812.

Continental Congress, or Second Colonial, held at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774.

Cooper, J. Fenimore, born, 1789; died, Sept. 14, 1851.

Copenhagen, treaty of, 1727; battle of, April 2, 1801.

Copernicus, born, 1473; died, 1543.

Copper money first used in Scotland and Ireland in 1340.

Cordova, kingdom of, in Spain, founded, 754.

Corinth, battle of, Oct. 4, 1862.

Corinth, built, 1384 B.C.; citadel taken by Aratus, B.C. 243; destroyed by L. Mummius, B.C. 146.

Corinthian war begins, B.C. 394.

Coriolanus banished from Rome, B.C. 491.

Cork exhibition open in 1852.

Corn laws, repeal of, in England in 1846.

Cornwallis, surrender of, at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781.

Coroebus, victor at what is vulgarly called the first Olympiad, but the twenty-eighth from their institution by Iphetus, B.C. 776.

Corporation Reform Bill passed in England, Sept. 9, 1835.

Corsica subdued by the Romans, B.C. 231.

Cortes, Fernando, died, 1547.

Corunna, battle of, Jan. 16, 1809.

Cotton gin invented, 1793, by Eli Whitney.

Council of ten succeed the Thirty Tyrants, B.C. 403.

Council of State re-established in Prussia in 1852.

Coutras, battle of, 1587.

Cowpens, battle of, Jan. 17, 1781.

Cox, William, died, 1851.

Cracow, city of, built, 698; university of, founded, 1347.

Crampton, the British minister at Washington, dismissed in 1856.

Cranmer, burning of, March 21, 1556.

Crassus, Lucius, Roman orator, flourished, B.C. 110; killed, and his army defeated by the Parthians, B.C. 53.

Crates, the philosopher, lived, B.C. 269.

Cratinus, the comic poet, flourished B.C. 437.

Cressy, battle of, in 1346.

Crete reduced to a Roman province, B.C. 66; seized by the Saracens and called Candia, 823.

Crimea ceded to Russia in 1784.

Crimean war began in 1854; ends in 1856.

Crispus, falsely accused, is put to death, 326.

Crœsus defeated by Cyrus, B.C. 548.

Crotty, George, died, 1860.

Cromwell, Thomas, earl of Essex, beheaded, July 28, 1540.

Cromwell defeats the Scots, 1650; dissolves the long parliament, 1653; proclaimed protector, 1653.

Crown Point taken by the English, July 5, 1777.

Crusade, the first, announced by Urban II., Nov. 18-28, 1095, ends, 1099; second, 1147; third, in 1188; fourth, in 1196; fifth, in 1198; sixth, in 1203; they ended, 1291.

Crysostom, St., lived, 396.

Crystal Palace opened in 1854.

Ctesias, born at Cnidus, 471 B.C., and died, 337 B.C.

Ctesibius of Alexandria, the inventor of hydraulic instruments, B.C. 136.

Cuba conquered by the Spaniards in 1511.

Curiatii and Horatii, combat between the three, B.C. 667.

Currency Bill vetoed by the president of the United States in 1874.

Curtius, Quintus, lived, 64 A.D.

Custer, General, and command massacred by the Sioux, June, 1876.

Cyaxares and Nabopolassar take and destroy Nineveh, B.C. 606.

Cylon institutes a revolution at Athens, B.C. 612.

Cynoscephalæ, battle of, Philip defeated by the Romans, B.C. 197.

Cyprian lived, 251.

Cyprus, island of, ceded to the Venetians in 1489.

Cyrene built, B.C. 630 or 628.

Cyrenius made governor of Judæa, B.C. 5.

Cyrel, St., bishop of Alexandria, died in 444.

Cyrus ascended the throne of Persia, B.C. 559; dies, 529 B.C.

Cyzicum, battle of, Athenians defeat the Lacedæmonians, B.C. 410.

Czaslaw, battle of, 1742.

D.

Dacia, reduced to a Roman province, 103 A.D.; given up by Aurelian to the barbarians, 274.

Dacian war begins, A.D. 88.

Dalmatia subdued by the Romans, A.D. 9.

Dalton, battle of, May 28, 1864.

Damon and Pythias lived, 387 B.C.

Danes invade England, 787; conquer Northumberland, 867; ravage England, 870; fight nine battles with Ethelred, 871; defeat Alfred, 872; invade Scotland, 874; are defeated by Alfred and leave England, 878; invade England again in 891; they seize the crown of England, 913; invade France, 945; invade

England and Scotland under Sueno, 985; are massacred in England, 1002; invade England under Sueno, 1004; get possession of England, 1018.

Daniel, the prophet, delivered his predictions, b.c. 559.

Danish duchies cause a quarrel between Germany and Denmark in 1860.

Dante died in 1321.

Danton guillotined, April 5, 1794.

Dantzic, city of, submits to Augustus in 1734.

Darius becomes king of Persia, b.c. 522.

Darkness, three days of, 262; seventeen days of unusual darkness, 797.

Darnley, Lord, murdered in 1567.

D'Assisi, Francis, died in 1226.

Dartmouth College was chartered in 1769.

Darwin, Erasmus, born, 1731; died, 1802.

Davy, Sir Humphrey, born, 1778; died, 1829.

Deborah, the prophetess, defeats the Canaanites under Sisera, 1285 b.c.

Debt, English national, commences in 1692.

Decemvirs, created at Rome, 451 b.c.; banished, b.c. 449.

Decimal arithmetic invented at Burges, 1602.

Declaration of Rights, Nov. 4, 1774.

Delhi, battle of, Sept. 11, 1803.

Delphi, temple of, first sacred war about it, 448 b.c.

Delg, battle of, Nov. 13, 1804.

Deluge, 2348 b.c.

Demetrius Poliorcetes changes the oligarchy of Athens into a democracy, b.c. 307.

Demetrius Phalereus governs Athens, b.c. 317.

Demosthenes, born, 381 b.c., and died, 322 b.c.

Denis, St., interview between the kings of England and France, 1169; battle of, 1567.

Denmark and Sweden, war in, 1254.

De Quincey, Thomas, born Aug. 15, 1785, died,

Derricks invented by A. D. Bishop in 1857.

Derzhavin, Gabriel R., born, 1743; died, 1816.

Dettingen, battle of, June 16, 1743.

Deucalion, the deluge of, in Thessaly, 1503 b.c.
Diamond necklace affair in France, 1785.
Diamonds discovered in Austria in 1864.
Diana, temple of, burned, 260.
Diaz, Gen., elected president of Mexican republic in 1877.
Dickens, Charles, born, 1812 ; died, June 9, 1870.
Dictator, the first, created at Rome, b.c. 498.
Dioclesian besieged and took Alexandria, 296 ; resigns the empire, 304.
Diocletian, era of, begins, 284.
Diogenes, born, b.c. 413 ; died, 323 b.c.
Dion put to death, b.c. 354.
Dionysius, astronomer of Alexandria, b.c. 285.
Dionysius, grammarian of Thrace, 64 b.c.
Dionysius, the monk, introduces the computation of time by the Christian era, 516.
Directory, establishment of the, in France, Oct. 28, 1795 ; dissolved, Nov. 10, 1799.
Disraeli appointed prime minister of England, 1874 ; died, 1881.
Divorce, first one, at Rome, b.c. 231.
Domesday book began in 1080, and finished in 1086.
Domingo, St., annexed to Spain in 1861.
Dominicans, order of, instituted in 1215.
Domitian, he was born, A.D. 51 ; died, A.D. 96.
Donatus, Ælius, the grammarian, lived, 353.
Donelson, Fort, surrendered, Feb. 16, 1862.
Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island, 1843.
Doria, Andrew, establishes a new form of government at Genoa in 1528.
Dort flooded by the sea, and 100,000 persons drowned in 1446.
Douglass, Gawin, lived, 1504.
Draco appointed to draw up a written code of laws, b.c. 624.
Drake undertakes a voyage around the world in 1577.
Dred-Scott decision, 1857.
Drepauum sea-fight, Romans defeated by Carthaginians, b.c. 249.
Dresden, treaty of, 1745.
Dreux, battle of, 1562.
Drusus' expedition into Germany, where he dies, b.c. 9.

Dryden, John, born, 1631; died, 1700.

Dublin, university of, founded in 1319.

Dudley, Lord, executed with Lady Jane Grey, Feb. 12, 1554.

Dug Spring, battle of, Aug. 2, 1861.

Dunkirk restored to the French, 1662.

Duns, Scotus, died in 1308.

Duquesne, Fort, captured by the English in November, 1758.

E.

Earthquake at Sparta, 469 B.C.; in the Hellespont and Chersonese, B.C. 284; one in China, 175 B.C.; in China, 41 B.C.; in Judæa, 31 B.C.; one in Asia, destroys twelve cities, A.D. 17; one in Asia, A.D. 63; one in Asia and Greece, 105; at Antioch, 115 A.D.; Nicomedia, etc., destroyed by one, 120; Nicopolis and Cesarea destroyed by one, 128; one at Rhodes, 152; one in Wales, 205; one in Europe, Asia, Africa, and in the East, 340; in Asia, ruins 150 cities, 358; one in Palestine, 419; one at Antioch, 458; one at Constantinople, a great part of the city destroyed, 480; one at Corinth, 521; one in Palestine and Syria, 550; one at Rome and Constantinople, 557; destroys many cities in Syria, 749; a great one in France, Germany, and Italy, 801; one in Italy, 847; one over a great part of the known world, 856; the great one of Lisbon in 1431.

East India Company, established, 1600; government of, ends, Sept. 1, 1858.

Ecbatana, city of, built by Dejoces about 708 B.C.

Eclipse, the first on record, of the moon, 721 B.C.; one in 585 B.C.; another in August, 413 B.C.; one, the night before the battle of Pidna, 168 B.C., foretold by Gallus.

Eddin, Nassar, Persian astronomer and geographer, lived, 1259.

Edmund Ironside fought six battles in England with the Danes, most of which he lost by the treachery of Edric, 1016.

Edward II. murdered in Berkeley Castle in 1327.

Edward V., murder of, in the tower with the duke of York in 1483.

Egmont, Count, execution of, at Brussels, June 5, 1568.

Egypt, kingdom of, began under Misraim, 2188 B.C.; revolts from Persia, B.C. 487; again in 463 B.C.; reduced to a Roman province, B.C. 30; becomes independent, 868.

Electric light of Prof. Holmes, successful at Dover, 1858; used at the siege of Paris in 1870.

Eleusinian mysteries first introduced at Athens, 1356 B.C.

Elliot, George, born about 1820; died, 1880.

Emancipation proclamation of president Lincoln goes into effect, Jan. 1, 1863.

Embargo on American ships declared, Dec. 22, 1807.

Emmanuel, Victor, made king of Italy, Feb. 26, 1861.

Emmett's rebellion in Ireland, 1803; he is executed, Sept. 20, 1803.

Empedocles of Agrigentum, the philosopher, flourished, B.C. 444.

Emperors, Roman, properly begin, B.C. 31.

Engen, battle of, May 3, 1880.

England, kingdoms of, united under Egbert, 828; invaded by the kings of Denmark and Norway, 994; wars with France, 1159; makes peace with France, 1170; subdues Wales in 1211. The pope gives the kingdom to the king of France, 1212; the interdict removed, 1213; makes war with Scotland, 1296; and in 1297 Edward I. carries off the records and coronation chair; a civil war in 1321; makes a peace with Scotland for thirteen years in 1323; wars with France in 1337; Edward III. begins his war with France, 1338.

Engine, first locomotive, 1831.

English defeat the Danes at Okley, 852.

Engraving, art of, invented in 1459.

Enophyta, battle of, 456 B.C.

Epaminondas invades Laconia, B.C. 370.

Ephesus, temple of, burned by the Amazons, 1141 B.C.; the third general council of, 431.

Ephori established at Lacedaemon by Theopompus; 760 B.C.

Epictetus, stoic philosopher, lived, 88 A.D.

Epicurus, born, 342 B.C., and died, 270 B.C.

Epimenides of Crete visits Athens, 596 B.C., and is the first to build temples in Greece.

Equinox, autumnal, first observed by Hippachus, B.C. 158.

Ericksson's caloric engine first used in 1855.

Eruptions, of Ætna, 470 B.C.; another, 454 B.C.; another, 165 B.C.; another, 121 B.C.; one of Vesuvius, A.D. 79; of Ætna, a great one, 254; one of Vesuvius, 512; again in 684; a great one in 993.

Esarhaddon, king of Assyria, takes possession of Babylon, 680 B.C.
Escurial in Spain built in 1563.

Espartero, restored, 1847; organizes an insurrection in Spain in 1854.

Essex, fourth Saxon kingdom, founded by Erchenwin, 527.

Etching, art of, invented in 1459.

Ethelbert, king of East Anglia, murdered by Offa, king of Mercia, 792.

Ethiopians, coming from the Indus, settle near Egypt, 1615 B.C.

Etrurians war with the Romans, 479 B.C.

Euclid of Alexandria, the mathematician, B.C. 300.

Euclid of Megara, the philosopher, flourished, B.C. 404.

Eudoxus brought the celestial sphere from Egypt to Greece about 368 B.C.

Eupolis, the comic poet, flourished, B.C. 435.

Euripides first gained the prize of tragedy at Athens, B.C. 442; born, 480 B.C., and died, 406 B.C.

Eutropius, the historian and sophist, lived, 356.

Exchange, bills of, first used in England, 1381.

Ezekiel, the prophet, B.C. 593.

Ezra sent from Babylon to Jerusalem by Artaxerxes, B.C. 458.

F.

Fabius, three hundred Romans of this name killed by the Veientes, B.C. 477.

Fabius defeats the Samnites, B.C. 308; brings painting to Rome, B.C. 290.

Fair Oakes, battle of, May 31, 1862; second battle of, June 25, 1862.

Falkland islands, the right of, settled in 1770.

Famines, seven years in Egypt, 1708 B.C.; at Rome, 441 B.C.; at Rome, 41 B.C.; in Palestine, 27 B.C.; in Rome, 6 A.D.; one in Syria, 333; at Constantinople, 446; one in Italy in 449; a great one in Germany, 897.

Faustus, John, lived, 1441.

Fenian rebellion in Ireland in 1867.

Ferdinand VII. abdicates in 1808; restored in 1814.

Ferdinand II. died, 1833.

Ferdinand I. of Austria abdicates in favor of his son Francis Joseph in 1848.

Fergusson, William, born, 1808; died, 1877.

Fidenæ, taken by the Romans, 435 B.C.

Fidenates war with the Romans, 665 B.C.

Fiefs begun in France, 584; are established, 923.

Fieschis' infernal machine plot in France in 1835.

Finland, Christianity introduced, 1154.

Fish Commission, meeting of, at Halifax, 1877.

Fisher, Fort, captured, Jan. 15, 1865.

Five Forks, battle of, April 1, 1865.

Flaccus, Horatius, lived, B.C. 29.

Flaccus, Valerius, lived, A.D. 84.

Flodden, battle of, 1513.

Florence, Academy of, founded in 1272.

Florida, discovered by John Cabot in 1500; war in, 1818; admitted to the Union in 1845; secedes from the Union, Jan. 10, 1861.

Fontenai, battle of, 841.

Fontenoy, battle of, 1745.

Fournigni, battle of, in 1450.

Fox, Charles James, born, 1749; died, 1806.

France, the Vandals, Alani, and Suevi settle there in 406; civil war in 556; kingdom of, divided, 565; civil war in 575; third race of kings begins, 987; makes a three years' truce with England, 1375; acknowledges the independence of the United States, Dec. 22, 1789; revolution in, begins, 1848; empire, restored in 1852; fall of the empire, 1870; republic proclaimed, Sept. 7, 1870; deprived of Alsace and Lorraine by Germany in 1871.

Francis I. died, 1835.

Franks, first mentioned in history, 241; first settle in Gaul in 277; expelled from Britain in 293.

Frederick I. of Germany takes possession of Rome, 1167; died, 1190.

Frederick II. of Prussia died, 1786.

Frederick III. of Prussia ascends the throne of Germany, 1797.

Fredericksburg, battle of, Dec. 13, 1862.

French, kingdom of, begins on the lower Rhine, 420; the monarchy, divided between Louis and Carloman in 880; invade England, 1377.

Frenchtown, battle of, Jan. 24, 1813.

Froissart lived, 1376.

Frumentius propagates the Gospel in Ethiopia, 341.

Fuentes de Onoro, battle of, 1811.

Furnaces, four iron, running in America in 1728.

G.

Gaines' Mill, battle of, June 27, 1862.

Galba put to death, A.D. 69.

Galen, physician, lived, 163.

Gallienus killed at Milan, 268.

Gallus, C. Sulpicius, tribune and first Roman astronomer, B.C. 168.

Gallus, Photius, first Latin rhetorician, B.C. 87.

Gallus put to death by Constantius, 354 A.D.

Galileo condemned by the inquisition at Rome, 1633.

Galileo first applied the pendulum to clocks in 1649.

Garfield, James A., elected president of the United States, 1880; assassinated by Guiteau in 1881.

Garter, order of, instituted in England, 1349.

Gastein, convention of, in 1865.

Gaul becomes a Roman province, B.C. 51.

Gauls, defeated by Camillus, B.C. 367; a large army under Brennus, defeated near the temple of Delphi, 278 B.C.; they revolt, 232 B.C.; enter Italy and are defeated, B.C. 225; the Trans-Alpine Gauls march into Italy, B.C. 183.

Gazæus, Timotheus, lived, 495.

Gesner, Conrad, lived, 1545.

Getæ ravage Macedonia, Thessaly, etc., 516.

Gettysburg, battle of, July 1-3, 1863.

Gela, city of, in Sicily, founded about 713 B.C.

Genesis, first book of the Bible, covers a period of 2369 years.

Genghis-kan begins to reign, 1176.

Genseric becomes master of Carthage, and commences the kingdom of the Vandals in Africa, 439.

George, St., becomes patron saint of England, 1096.

George I., elector of Hanover, ascends the throne of England, 1714; died, 1727.

George's war began in America in 1744, and continued four years.
George, Chevalier de St., dies, 1765.
George III., attempt on his life by Margaret Nicholson in 1786; died, 1820.
George's conspiracy against Napoleon, 1804.
George III. reigned, 1760-1820.
George IV. died, 1830.
Gerizim, Mount of, temple built, 335 B.C.; destroyed by Hyrcanus, 129 B.C.
Georgia, State of, secedes from the Union, Jan. 18, 1861.
German empire formed in 1870.
German-Italian war began, 1866.
Germanicus sent against the Pannonians, 7 A.D.
Germantown, battle of, Oct. 4, 1777.
Germany, North, annexed to France in 1810.
Germain-en-Laye, peace of, in favor of the Huguenots, 1570.
Germany, separated from the empire of Franks, 842; the empire becomes elective, 912; empire of, declared independent of the pope, 1338; downfall of the empire in 1805.
Germanic confederation dissolved, 1806; formed again in 1815.
Ghent, treaty of, between Great Britain and the United States, signed, Dec. 24, 1814.
Gibraltar taken by Admiral Rooke in 1704.
Gibbon, Edward, born, 1737; died, 1794.
Gildas, British historian.
Glasgow, battle of, Queen Mary defeated, 1568.
Glass, invented and brought to England, 663; first manufactured in England in 1457.
Glencoe, massacre of, in Scotland in 1692.
Godart, St., battle of, 1664.
Goethe, the poet, born, 1749; died, 1832.
Gold discovered in California in 1848.
Goldsmith, Oliver, born, 1728; died, 1774.
Gonsalvo, called the Great Captain, lived, 1502.
Gordon, trial and acquittal of, 1781.
Gordian is successful against the Persians, 242; put to death, 244.
Goree captured by Commodore Keppel in 1758.
Gospel preached in Denmark and Sweden about 850.

Goths defeat the Romans at Mæsia, 251, and make them tributary, 252; they are defeated by the Romans, 267; defeated by Claudio, 269; expelled by the Huns, settle in Thrace, 376; defeated by Aetius in 437; take the city of Milan, 539; defeat the Romans on the Po, 542; they seize Tuscany, Campania, etc., take Rome and pillage it, 546.

Gowrie's conspiracy, 1600.

Gower, John, died, 1402.

Gracchus, Tiberius, put to death, 133 b.c.

Grahame, James, born, 1765; died, 1811.

Granada seized by the French, Jan. 27, 1810.

Grant, U. S., appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the United States, March 12, 1864; elected president of the United States in 1869; re-elected president of the United States in 1872.

Gratian, the emperor, defeated and killed, 383.

Gravelotte, battle of, Aug. 18, 1870.

Gray, Thomas, born, 1716; died, 1771.

Greek, church separates from the Latin, 1050; empire terminated, 1453.

Greece, declared free, 196 b.c.; becomes a Roman province, b.c. 146; independence of, in 1822.

Greeks ravage Bohemia, 1040.

Greenland said to have been discovered by a Venetian in 1378.

Gregory, Thaumaturgus, lived, 241.

Gregory of Tours lived, 572.

Gregory, pope, excommunicates the emperor, 730.

Grey, Lady Jane, proclaimed queen of England, July 10, 1553; relinquished the title, July 19; executed, Feb. 12, 1554.

Groveton, battle of, Aug. 29, 1862.

Guadalupe surrendered to the English in 1759.

Guelph and Ghibelline, these names first used after the battle of Weinsberg, 1140; their factions prevail, 1141.

Guilford Court House, battle of, March 15, 1781.

Guisard drives the Saracens out of Sicily, 1058.

Guise, duke of, assassinated in France, 1588.

Guizot born, 1787; died, 1874.

Gunpowder, invented by a monk of Cologne in 1330; first used at the siege of Algiers in 1342.

Gunpowder plot of Sir Guy Fawkes, Nov. 5, 1605.
Gutenberg, first man to use cut metal types in 1450.

H.

Habbakuk the prophet lived, 733 b.c.
"Habeas Corpus" Act passed May 27, 1679 ; suspended in 1794.
Haggai the prophet lived, 528 b.c.
Hague, congress at The, in 1691 ; triple alliance of, in 1717.
Hale, Sir Matthew, died, 1676.
Hall, Robert, born, 1764 ; died, 1831.
Hamilton, Alexander, killed in a duel with Aaron Burr in 1804.
Hannibal, with his father Hamilcar, invades Spain, b.c. 237 ; crosses the Alps, 218 b.c. ; he is recalled, b.c. 203.
Hanover, treaty of, 1725 ; State of, separated from Great Britain in 1837 ; annexed to Prussia in 1866.
Harold, king of Denmark, becomes a Christian and is dethroned, 826.
Harper's Ferry, surrender of, Sept. 15, 1862.
Harrison, William H., inaugurated president of the United States, 1841 ; died, April 4, 1841.
Hartford convention held, Dec. 14, 1841.
Harvard College founded in 1638.
Hastings, battle of, Oct. 14, 1066.
Hastings, Warren, made governor of Bengal in 1772 ; trial of, in 1788 ; he is acquitted in 1795.
Hatfield attempts to kill the king of England in 1800.
Hatteras, Fort, capture of, Aug. 28, 1861.
Havanna surrenders to the English in 1762.
Hawke, Admiral, defeats the French fleet in 1747. 1877
Hayes, R. B., inaugurated president of the United States in 1876.
Hazaël, king of Assyria, desolates Judah, 839 b.c.
Hazlitt, William, born, 1778 ; died, 1830.
Hegira begins by the flight of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina in 622.
Heidelberg taken by the emperor, and the library sent to Rome, 1622.
Helen of Troy dishonored by Theseus, 1213 b.c.
Helidorus lived, 398.

Helvetian Confederation dissolved in Switzerland, and a republic founded in 1798.

Helvoetsluis, naval battle of, Edward III. defeats the French in 1340.

Henings, battle of, 1429.

Henry III., emperor, takes the title of king of the Romans, 1002.

Henry IV. of Germany submits to the pope, 1077; retracts his submission, 1078; lays siege to Rome, 1081; takes the city, 1083; has a conflict with Hildebrand about the right of investiture, 1085; takes Naples, 1096; captured by his son and deposed, 1106.

Henry VI. takes possession of Naples and Sicily, 1196; sends an army to Palestine, 1197.

Henry II. died from the effects of a wound received at a tournament, 1559.

Henry III. of France assassinated by Jacques Clement, Aug. 2, 1589.

Henry IV. of France assassinated by Ravaillac, 1610.

Henry, Fort, capture of, Feb. 6, 1862.

Hengest treacherously kills 300 British nobles, 475.

Heptarchy established in England in 449.

Heraclidæ at Sparta extinct, b.c. 221.

Heraclitus the philosopher lived, b.c. 506.

Heraclius defeats the Persians, 622; dies, 641.

Herculaneum burned by an eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79.

Hercules celebrates the Olympic games, 1222 b.c.

Hermæ, mutilation of, at Athens, b.c. 415.

Herodotus reads his history in the council at Athens, 445 b.c.; he was born, 484 b.c.

Hieronymns of Rhodes, the philosopher, lived, 254 b.c.

Hipparchus assassinated, b.c. 514.

Hipparchus the astronomer begins his observation at Rhodes, b.c. 162; he observes the autumnal equinox, b.c. 158.

Hippocrates, born, 460 b.c.; died, 357 b.c.; established a school of medicine at Cos.

Hobbs, Thomas, lived, 1648.

Hochstet, or Blenheim, battle of, 1704.

Hochstadt, battle of, June 19, 1800.

Hogarth, William, the artist, lived, 1746.

Holland acknowledges the independence of the United States in 1782; annexed to France, 1810; revolts from France, and prince of Orange proclaimed sovereign, 1813.

Holy Junta, confederacy of, formed in Spain in 1520.

Home, John, born, 1722; died, 1808.

Homer flourished about 907 b.c., probably to 850 b.c.

Horatii and the Curatii, combat between the three, b.c. 667.

Horn, Count, execution of, at Brussels, June 5, 1568.

Hornet takes the *Peacock*, Feb. 25, 1813.

Hortensius begins to plead at 19 years of age, b.c. 94.

Howard, Catherine, beheaded, Feb. 12, 1542.

Hubbardton, battle of, July 7, 1777.

Hubersburg, peace of, between Hungary and Prussia in 1763.

Hudson's Bay discovered, 1607.

Hull, Gen., invades Canada, 1812.

Humboldt died, May 6, 1859.

Hume, David, born, 1711; died, 1776.

Hume, Joseph, the historian, died, 1855.

Hungarians ravage Lombardy, 899; ravage Italy, 904; they are defeated by Conrad, 914; ravage Saxony, 915; pillage Germany, 922; ravage Italy again in 924.

Hungarian Diet assembles in 1825.

Hungary, revolution in, 1848; beginning of another in 1860; under military government in 1861.

Huns, empire of, in Tartary, destroyed by the Chinese, A.D. 93; they ravage Mesopotamia, 383; they ravage Thrace, 422.

Huss, John, propagates his opinions, 1407; condemned and executed, 1415.

Hyrcanus expelled, b.c. 40.

I.

Iambic verse invented by Archilochus, 707 b.c.

Ignatius, St., lived, 92 A.D.

Illinois admitted to the Union in 1818.

Illyria and Thrace subdued by Philip, b.c. 344.

Illyrians, war declared against them by the Romans, b.c. 229.

Income tax passed in 1842.

Independence, Declaration of, adopted by the thirteen States, July 4, 1776.

India Company, East, government of, ended, Sept. 1, 1858.

India, invaded by Alexander, 327 b.c.; Porus, king of, solicits an alliance with Augustus, b.c. 20.

Indiana admitted to the Union in 1816.

Indictions begin, 312.

Inkermann, battle of, Nov. 5. 1854.

Inquisition, established in 1204; court of, erected at Seville in 1482.

Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, Royal Academy of, established at Paris, 1663.

Interest on money in England fixed at five per cent in 1714.

Ionian Isles ceded to Greece in 1864.

Iowa, State of, settled, 1788; admitted to the Union as a State in 1846.

Ipsus, battle of, Antigonus defeated, b.c. 301.

Ipsylante, revolt of, 1821.

Iquique, in Peru, destroyed by an earthquake, 1877.

Ireland, taken possession of by Henry II. of England, 1172; invaded by the Scots in 1315.

Irenæus, St., lived, 182.

Irene, empress, deposed and banished, 802.

Iron, first found in Crete on Mount Ida, 1406 b.c.; first cast in England about 1544.

Irving, Washington, born, 1783; died, 1859.

Isaac born, 1896 b.c.

Isæus of Chalcis, an Athenian orator, b.c. 380.

Island No. 10 captured April 8, 1862.

Isabella II., declared to be of age by the Cortes, 1843, æt. 13; married to Francisco in 1846.

Issus, second battle of, gained by Alexander, Nov. 333 b.c.

Isthmian games, first introduced, 1326 b.c.; restored, b.c. 582.

Italian parliament, first assembly of the, held, Feb. 18, 1861.

Italy, kingdom of, begins, 476; kingdom of, dissolved, 1814.

Iturbide declared emperor of Mexico, 1822.

Itaka, battle of, Sept. 19, 1862.

Ivry, battle of, 1590.

J.

Jackson, Andrew, inaugurated president of the United States in 1829; second term as president begins, 1833.

Jacob born, 1836 b.c., and died, b.c. 1689; he journeys to Haran, b.c. 1759.

Jamblichus lived, 342.

James II. fled from England, 1688.

James, St., put to death, A.D. 44.

Janizaries established among the Turks in 1362.

Janus, temple of, shut the first time after Numa, and universal peace, 235; again in 29 b.c.

Jason of Pheræ assassinated, b.c. 370.

Jay's treaty with Great Britain, 1794; ratified by Congress, 1795.

Jay Cook & Co., bank of, failed, 1873.

Jefferson, Thomas, inaugurated president of the United States in 1801.

Jeffreys held the bloody Assizes, and hanged 320 persons in 1685.

Jeffrey, Francis, born in 1773; died, 1850.

Jehoiachim, king of Judah, carried captive to Babylon, b.c. 597.

Jena, battle of, Oct. 14, 1806.

Jeremiah, the prophet, b.c. 627.

Jerome, St., lived, 387.

Jerusalem, taken from the Jebusites by David, b.c. 1048; wall rebuilt by Nehemiah, b.c. 445; taken by Antiochus and the temple plundered, b.c. 170; castle of, taken by Simon, the high priest, who delivers Judea from Syrian servitude, b.c. 142; taken by Pompey, 63 b.c.; occupied by Antigonus, assisted by the Parthians, b.c. 40; taken by Sozius, b.c. 37; temple of, rebuilt by Herod, 19 b.c.; taken by Titus, A.D. 70; temple of, plundered by the caliph of Egypt, who ravages Palestine, 1023; taken by the Turks from the Saracens, 1065; captured by the Christian army, June 27, 1099, and Godfrey elected king.

Jesdegird, era of, commences, 632.

Jesuits, society of, formed by Ignatius Loyola in 1535; expelled from France in 1594; expelled from Switzerland in 1847; expelled from the German empire in 1872.

Jews, 100,000 carried captive into Egypt, 320 b.c.; banished from Rome, 19 A.D.; Jewish war begins, 131; ends, 135, and almost all the Jews banished. They revolt in Antioch and massacre Christians, 609; are banished from Spain and France, 616;

war begins, 66 A.D.; 16,000 murdered by the Crusaders in Germany, 1096; banished from England, 1290; banished from France, 1306.

Joan of Arc burned at Rouen, May 30, 1431.

John, St., Knights of, instituted, 1099; order of, abolished, 1540.

John of Damascus lived, 737.

John Baptist begins his ministry, 27 A.D.

John of Constantinople assumes title of universal bishop, 596.

Johnson, Andrew, impeachment, trial, and acquittal of, in 1868; born, 1808; died, 1875.

Johnson, Dr. Samuel, born, 1709; died, 1784.

Joseph born, B.C. 1799; dies, B.C. 1689; sold into Egypt, B.C. 1728.

Josephus, historian, born, A.D. 37; taken by Vespasian, A.D. 67.

Josiah, king of Judah, slain by Pharaoh Neeho, B.C. 608.

Judaea begins to be governed by the Maccabees, B.C. 163; Antipater, procurator of, 48 B.C.; governed by Herod, under the Romans, 40 B.C.; who recover Syria and Palestine, 39 B.C.

Judicature Act passed in the United States in 1873.

Jugurthine war begins B.C. 111; continues five years.

Julian defeated six German kings at Strasburg, 357; endeavors to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem, 363, and dies in an expedition into Persia.

Julian calendar reformed by Pope Gregory in 1582.

Justinian, code of, published, April 16, 529; his digest published, Dec. 30, 533; he dies, 565; Pandect found in the ruins of Amalfi, 1137.

Justin, the emperor, defeats Chosroes, 576; he dies, 578.

Juvenal lived, 95 A.D.

K.

Kansas-Nebraska bill, 1854.

Katzbach, battle of, Aug. 16, 1813.

Kentucky admitted to the Union as a State, 1792; joins the Confederate States, Dec. 9, 1861.

Kent, kingdom of, begins, 455.

Kettle Run, battle of, Aug. 27, 1862.

Kilcullen, battle of, May 23, 1798.

King's (now Columbia) college founded, 1754.

King's Mountain, battle of, Oct. 7, 1780.
 Kingston, battle of, Dec. 14, 1862.
 Knox, John, died, 1572.
 Konieh, battle of, 1831.
 Koran, book of, began to be published, 612; is translated into Latin, 1143.
 Kouli-Khan murdered, 1747.
 Kepler died, Nov. 15, 1630.
 Key, Francis S., born, 1779; died, 1843.
 Kutayah, treaty of, 1833.

L.

Lacedæmon, kingdom of, begins, 1104 B.C.
 Lacedæmonians and Messineans, first war begins, and lasts 19 years, 743 B.C.
 Lacedæmonians conclude a five years' truce with the Athenians, B.C. 452.
 Lactantius lived, 311.
 Lælius, Caius, Roman orator, B.C. 196.
 Lafayette, Marquis de, born, 1757; died, 1834.
 Lake Erie, battle of, Sept. 10, 1813.
 Lamian war, B.C. 323.
 Land League, agitation in the United States, 1881.
 Landau surrendered to the Imperialists, 1702.
 Landseer, Sir Edward, born, 1802; died, 1873.
 Lantern, magic, invented by Kircher, 1665.
 Lasore, treaty of, 1846.
 Latimer put to death, Oct. 16, 1555.
 Latins, kingdom of, begins under Æneas, who builds Lavinium.
 Laud beheaded, Jan. 10, 1645.
 Lavoisier, A. L., founder of modern chemistry, born, 1743; died, May 8, 1794.
 Laws of the 12 tables compiled and ratified at Rome, B.C. 451.
 Laws, John, bank of, exploded in England, 1719; born, 1671; died, 1729.
 Leap year corrected, A.D. 4, having been formerly every third year.
 Lectisternium, feast of, instituted at Rome, B.C. 399.
 Lee, Gen., surrenders to Gen. Grant, April 9, 1865.

Leibnitz, Gottfried Wilhelm von, born, July 6, 1646; died, Nov. 14, 1716.

Leipsic, battle of, Oct. 16, 1813.

Leontius deposed, 697.

Leo I. and II. die, 474.

Lepanto, battle of, 1571.

Lepidus degraded from the triumvirate and banished, 36 B.C.

Le Sage, Alain, born, 1668; died, 1747.

Lessing, born, 1729; died, 1781.

Leuctra, battle of, Epaminondas defeats the Lacedæmonians, B.C. 371.

Lewes, battle of, 1264.

Lewis, Rev. Tyler, born, 1802; died, 1877.

Lexington, battle of, April 19, 1775.

Lexington, battle of, Sept. 20, 1861.

Library, first erected at Rome, 167 B.C.

Libyan war ended by the Carthaginians, B.C. 238.

Licinian law passed, B.C. 367.

Licinius defeated and banished, 324.

Lick, James, born, 1796; died, 1876.

Lima destroyed by an earthquake, 1746.

Limerick, surrender of, 1691, which finishes the war in Ireland.

Lincoln, Abraham, elected president of the United States, 1860; re-elected, Nov. 8, 1864; assassinated by Booth, April 14, 1865.

Lincoln, battle of, 1217.

Lisbon, university of, founded, 1290; great earthquake at, 1431; destroyed by an earthquake, 1755.

Lissa, naval battle of, July 20, 1866.

Livius, Titus, lived, 25 B.C.

Livingston, Dr., died in Central Africa, 1873; born, 1813.

Livonia ceded to Poland, 1561.

Loano, battle of, 1795.

Locke, John, died, 1704; born, 1632.

Locomotive engine first made, 1831.

Logarithms invented by Baron Napier of Scotland, 1614.

Lombards first leave Scandinavia and defeat the Vandals, 379; first kings of, elected in Pannonia, 389; found a kingdom in Italy, 568; they ravage Italy, 595; defeat the Romans, 602;

their laws systematized, 644; reduced by intestine wars, and the first province given to the pope, 704.

London, built by the Romans about 50 A.D.; great fire of, Sept. 2, 1666; treaty of, signed by Russia, 1840.

Longinus, lived, 261.

Long Parliament, 1640.

Long Island, battle of, Aug. 27, 1776.

Louis I. (Le Débonnaire) divided his empire among his sons; born, 778; died, 840.

Louis VIII. franchised all the slaves in France, 1223.

Louis XIV. died, 1715.

Louis XVI. accepts the revolution, Feb. 4, 1790; assents to the National Constitution, Sept. 15, 1791; executed, Jan. 21, 1793.

Louis XVII. dies in prison, 1795.

Louis XVIII. died, 1824.

Louisburg, capture of, 1745; captured by the English, 1758.

Louis Philippe I., duke of Orleans, becomes king of France, 1830.

Louisiana, purchased from the French by the United States, 1803; admitted to the Union, 1812.

Louis Philippe abdicates, Feb. 24, 1848.

Louisiana, State of, secedes from the Union, Jan. 26, 1861.

Lotharius retires to a monastery and dies, 855.

Loyola died, 1556.

Lucian born, about 135.

Lucan lived, 62 A.D.

Lucilius, first Roman satirist, lived, B.C. 116.

Lucullus defeats Mithridates and Tigranes, B.C. 69.

Ludi seculares celebrated for the first time at Rome, 456 B.C.

Lundy's Lane, battle of, July 25, 1814.

Lunéville, treaty of, 1801.

Lupercalia instituted, 1300 B.C.

Luther, Martin, born, 1485; died, 1546; burned the "bull" of pope Leo X., Dec. 11, 1520.

Lutzen, battle of, Nov. 16, 1632.

Lycurgus, the Spartan law-giver, born, 926 B.C.

Lydia, kingdom of, begins, 797 B.C.; ended, B.C. 550.

Lydian war begins, B.C. 590, and continues six years.

Lyons, general council of, for reviewing the crusaders, 1245.

Lysander totally defeats the Athenian fleet at *Ægospotamos*, b.c. 405; takes Athens, 404 b.c.
Lysias, the orator, lived, 412 b.c.
Lytton, Lord, born, 1805; died, 1873.

M.

Macaulay, Lord T. B., born, 1800; died, Dec. 28, 1859.
Macedon, kingdom of, begins, about 814 b.c.; taken by Lysimachus, 286 b.c., and Pyrrhus expelled; Andriscus, the pretender, assumes the tyranny of, b.c. 152.
Macedonia conquered by Demetrius, b.c. 294.
Macedonian wars, first, begins, 200 b.c.; second begins, 171 b.c.
Mackinaw, surrender of, June 17, 1812.
MacMahon, Marshal, elected president of France, 1873.
Macrobius lived, 403.
Madeira Islands discovered, 1344.
Madison, James, inaugurated president of the United States, 1809; second term begins, 1813.
Madrid, treaty of, 1526; treaty of, between Great Britain and Spain, 1670; commercial treaty of, 1750.
Maestricht taken by the French, 1748.
Magenta, battle of, June 4, 1859.
Magi prevailed at Rome, 504.
Magna Charta signed by King John, June 15, 1215; confirmed, 1251.
Maimonides of Corduba, the most learned of the Jews, lived, 1166.
Maine admitted to the Union as a State, 1820.
Malachi, the prophet, delivered his predictions, b.c. 436.
Malakoff tower captured by the French, 1855.
Malchus the sophist lived, 493.
Malvern Hill, battle of, July 1, 1862.
Mamelukes, massacre of, 1811.
Manetho, the Egyptian historian, lived, b.c. 261.
Manichæan books burned at Rome, 443.
Manilla taken by the English, 1762.
Manasseh, king of Judah, taken prisoner to Babylon, 677 b.c.
Mantinea, battle of, 418 b.c.; city of, destroyed, 385 b.c.
Mantinea, battle of, Epaminondas killed, 363 b.c.

Maps and charts brought into England, 1489.
Marat assassinated, July 13, 1793.
Marathon, battle of, B.C. 490.
Marcion, heretic, lived, 134.
Marengo, battle of, June 14, 1800.
Marks, St., at Venice, built, 829.
Maro, Virgilius, lived, 34 B.C.
Marsic or Social war begins, B.C. 91, and is terminated by Sylla.
Marston Moor, battle of, July 2, 1644.
Martel, Charles, governs all France, 714.
Martial lived, A.D. 81.
Martinsburg, battle of, Dec. 18, 1861.
Martyr, Justin, writes his first apology for the Christians, 139.
Mary Queen of Scots executed, Feb. 8, 1587.
Mary, Queen, died, 1694.
Matilda, Empress, retires from England, 1146.
Maximilian, emperor of Mexico, shot, June 19, 1867.
Maximilian divides the empire into six circles, 1500.
Maximus put to death by the soldiers, 218.
Maximus the tyrant defeated and put to death by Theodosius, 388.
Mayor, Lord, of London, committed to the tower, 1771.
Mazarin, Cardinal, died, 1661.
Meal Tub Plot, 1679.
Mechanicsville, battle of, June 26, 1862.
Megabysus subdued Thrace and Macedonia, B.C. 506.
Megarians driven out of the island of Salamis by Solon, B.C. 600.
Megasthenes, the historian, flourished, B.C. 305.
Mehemet Ali, revolt of, 1831.
Melbourne, city of, founded, 1837.
Melbourne International Exhibition, opening of, 1880.
Memnon the Egyptian, and inventor of the letters, lived about
1822 B.C.
Memphis captured, June 6, 1862.
Menander, the poet, born, 342 B.C.; died, 290 B.C.
Mercia, the seventh Saxon kingdom in Britain, founded by Crida.
582.
Merovingian race ends in France, 750.
Merrimac, Confederate ram, defeated by the Monitor, March 9,
1862.

Messenian, the first, war ended, 724 B.C.; second, 671 B.C.; third, 460 B.C.

Methuselah, born about 3317 B.C., and died æt. 969.

Metonic cycle begins, 432 B.C.

Metrodorus, philosopher and painter, lived, 171 B.C.

Mexican empire established, 1864.

Mexican war with the United States, 1845.

Mexico becomes independent, 1821; Federal constitution, 1823.

Micah, the prophet, lived, 754 B.C.

Michael, St., order of, instituted, 1469.

Michigan admitted to the Union, 1837.

Micrometer invented by Kirch, 1677.

Middlebury College opened, 1800.

Milan taken by the Goths, 539; destroyed by the Emperor Frederick, 1162.

Milan, decree, published, Dec. 17, 1807.

Miletus captured, 494 B.C.

Mill, John Stuart, born, 1806; died, 1873.

Mill Springs, battle of, Jan. 18-19, 1862.

Milton, John, born, 1607; died, 1674.

Minden reduced by Prince Ferdinand, 1758.

Minnesota admitted to the Union, 1858.

Minie rifle introduced, 1852.

Minorca taken by Gen. Stanhope, 1708.

Minos gives laws to the Cretans, 1406 B.C.

Mirabeau died, April 2, 1791.

Mississippi admitted to the Union, 1817; State of, secedes from the Union, Jan. 9, 1861.

Missoloughi taken by the Turks, 1826.

Missouri Compromise Act, 1820; accepts Compromise Act and is admitted to the Union, 1821.

Mithridates kills himself, B.C. 63.

Mithridatic war begins, 89 B.C., and continues 26 years.

M'Leod difficulty occurred, 1841.

Mobile, naval battle of, Aug. 5, 1864.

Modoc war in the United States began, 1873.

Molière died, Feb. 17, 1673.

Molinos De Rey, battle of, Dec. 21, 1809; second battle of, Sept. 8, 1847.

Molwitz, battle of, 1741.

Monaco purchased by the French, 1861.

Monasteries in the East dissolved by Constantine, 770.

Moncontour, battle of, 1569.

Móndovi, battle of, April 22, 1796.

Money, first coined at Rome, b.c. 580; first coined by the Arabians, 695.

Monitor, ironclad, defeats the Merrimac, March 9, 1862.

Monmouth, battle of, June 28, 1778.

Monmouth, Duke of, rebellion of the; he was beheaded, July 15, 1685.

Monroe defeats Sujah Dowlah at Buxar, 1764.

Monroe, James, inaugurated president of the United States, 1817; second term begins, 1821.

Montebello, battle of, May 20, 1859.

Montebello, battle of, June 9, 1800.

Montenotte, battle of, April 12, 1796.

Monterey taken, Sept. 24, 1846.

Montgomery Convention held, 1861.

Montinico almost destroyed by an earthquake, 1767.

Montreal, city of, the English become master of, 1760.

Moody and Sankey revivals in the United States begin, 1875.

Moore, Thomas, born, 1780; died, 1852.

Moors, defeat and kill Thrasmond, king of the Vandals, 522; defeat the Romans in Africa, 540; persecute the Christians in Spain, 852; defeat the Christians in Spain, 920; are defeated by the Christians, 923; gain possession of Gibraltar, 1333; expelled from Grenada, 1492; revolt in Spain, 1568.

Morea subdued by the Turks, 1715.

Mormons, trouble with, begins, 1857.

Mortmain Act passed in England, 1279.

Moscow, city of, founded, 1156; burned by the Russians, Sept. 14, 1812.

Moses born, 1571.

Muldorf, battle of, Louis V. takes Frederick III. prisoner, 1322.

Murat enters Madrid and massacres 200 French, 1808.

Murfreesboro, battle of, Jan. 1, 1863.

Murray, regent, assassinated by Bothwellhaugh, 1570.

Muscovy, Czar of, assumes the title of Emperor of Russia, 1722.
Museum, British, established, 1753.
Mycalæ, battle of, b.c. 479.
Mycenæ, kingdom of, begins, about 1344 b.c.; ends, 1104 b.c.
Mysore ceded to England by Nizam, 1800.
Mytilene, revolution of, 428 b.c.

N.

Nabonassar, the era of, begins, 747 b.c.
Nachos, battle of, June 27, 1866.
Nancy, battle of, 1477.
Nantes, edict of, April 13, 1598; revoked, Oct. 22, 1686.
Naples, kingdom of, taken by eastern emperors, 942; University of, founded, 1230; seized by the emperors, 1707; annexed to Sardinia, 1860.
Napoleon I., campaign of, in Italy, 1796; invades Egypt, 1798; elected first consul, Dec. 13, 1799; made consul for life, 1802; proclaimed emperor, May 18, 1804; crowned by the pope, Dec. 2; crowned king of Italy, May 26, 1805; abdicates, 1814; sent to St. Helena, Aug. 8, 1815; died in exile at St. Helena, 1821.
Napoleon, Louis, attempts to take Boulogne, Aug. 6, 1840; fails, and is imprisoned; escapes from Ham, 1846.
Narvaez exiled from Spain, 1853.
Nashville, battle of, Dec. 15-16, 1864.
Nasica, Scipio, invented the measure of time by water, at Rome, b.c. 159.
Natchez surrendered, May 13, 1862.
Navarino, battle of, 1827.
Navarre, kingdom of, founded, 828; battle of, 1513; united to France, 1620.
Naxos, battle of, b.c. 376.
Nebraska admitted to the Union, 1866.
Needles first made in England, 1545.
Neerwinden, battle of, 1793.
Nehemiah the prophet, b.c. 456.
Nemæan games restored, b.c. 568.
Neocæsarea destroyed by an earthquake, 344.
Nepos, Cornelius, lived, 49 b.c.

Nero, Claudius, defeats and kills Asdrubal, b.c. 207.
Nero, Emperor, succeeds Claudius, A.D. 54.
Nerva born, about A.D. 32; died, A.D. 98.
Nestorius, the heretic bishop of Constantinople, 431.
Netherlands, revolt under William of Orange, 1572; invaded by the French, 1793.
Nevada admitted to the Union, 1864.
Newburn captured, March 14, 1862.
Newbury, first battle of, 1643.
New London burned, Sept. 6, 1781.
New Orleans, battle of, Jan. 8, 1815; captured, April 25, 1862.
Newspaper, first daily, published, May 23, 1622; first in America, "The Virginia Gazette," 1736.
Newton, Sir Isaac, died, March 20, 1727.
Newtonian philosophy published, 1686.
Ney, Marshal, executed, Dec. 7, 1815.
Nez Perces war in the United States, 1877.
Niagara, Fort, reduced by Sir William Johnson, 1759; bridge completed, 1855.
Nice, first general council of, 326; second council of, and seventh general, begins, 787.
Nicholsburg, peace of, Aug. 30, 1866.
Nicias, peace of, 420 b.c.
Nicomedes, king of Bithynia, dies, and bequeathes his kingdom to the Romans, b.c. 75.
Nicopolis destroyed by an earthquake, 128.
Nile, battle of, Aug. 1, 1798.
Nineveh taken by Arbaces and Belesis, 820 b.c.
Noah, born, 2948 b.c.; died, æt. 950.
Nobility, hereditary, abolished in France, 1790.
Nonsuch, treaty of, 1585.
Norbury, Lord, murdered in Ireland, 1839.
Normandy conquered and reunited to France, 1204.
Normans invade France, 808; penetrate into Germany, 845; gain some cities in France, 853; plunder the coasts of Holland, 856; invade Germany, 879; ravage France, 880; defeated by Louis, 881; besiege Paris, 885; ravage the low countries, 890; defeated by Arnolph of Germany, 891; again ravage France,

893; establish themselves in France under Rollo, 912; invade England, 990; first enter Italy in a body, 1018; conquer Apulia, 1031; take Leo IX. prisoner in Naples, 1053.

North German Confederation formed, with Prussia at the head, 1866.

Northumberland, fifth Saxon kingdom, founded by Ida, 547.

Northwestern boundary fixed at 49°, 1846.

Norway, kingdom of, begins, 1036.

Nouradin takes Damascus, 1154; defeats Raymond II., 1163.

Novatian heresy propagated, 251.

Nova Scotia peopled, 1749.

Novo Porto, battle of, July 1, 1781.

Noyon, treaty of, 1516.

Numantian war begins, and lasts eight years, b.c. 141.

Numa Pompilius, the second Roman king, 679 b.c.

Nuncio instituted, about 735.

O.

Observatory at Greenwich built, 1676.

Ochus conquers Egypt, b.c. 350.

O'Connell, Daniel, trial of, for sedition, convicted, fined, and imprisoned, 1844.

Octavius, title of Augustus, conferred on him by a decree of the senate, imperator for 10 years. Next the censorship, then tribuneship, and last absolute exemption from law, 27 b.c.; goes to Greece and Asia, recalls Agrippa, gives him Julia in marriage, and the government in his absence. He reduces the senate to 300, b.c. 18; and afterwards limits them to 600, b.c. 13; assumes the office of Pontifex Maximus, b.c. 8; corrects the calendar, banishes Julia, b.c. 2; dies at Nola, a.d. 14.

Odoacer defeated by Theodoric, 490.

Ogyges begins to reign, 1796 b.c.

Ohio, State of, settled in 1788; admitted to the Union in 1803.

Oldenburgh, house of, begins to reign in Denmark in 1448.

Old Testament finished about 430 b.c.; translated into Greek by Aquila, 128.

Oliva, peace of, 1660.

Olympic, the first, games celebrated at Elis, 1453 b.c.

Olynthian war ends, 379 B.C.
 Olynthus taken by Philip, B.C. 347 or 348.
 Omar, caliph of the Saracens, killed, 644.
 Ommiades, dynasty of, ends in Spain, 1038.
 Opium trade prohibited by China in 1834.
 Oppian lived, 213.
 Orange, William of, assassinated in 1584.
 Orange, Prince of, made Stadtholder, and J. de Wit put to death, 1672.
 Orange, Prince of, made Stadtholder of the united provinces, 1747.
 Oregon settled in 1811; admitted to the Union in 1859.
 Organs first used in churches, 660. First one sent to France, 757.
 Oriflamme first used as a national banner, 1124.
 Origen lived, 231.
 Orleans, siege of, begun, 1428.
 Orleans, New, settled in 1718.
 Ostrogoth monarchy ended in Italy, 554.
 Oswego forts, loss of, 1756. City of, seized by the English, May 6, 1814.
 Otho kills himself, A.D. 69.
 Otho, makes an expedition against the Vandals, 960; and Otho, Jun., defeats Nicephorus, and drives the Saracens out of Italy, 969; subdues the Bohemians, 977; fights Lothaire, 979.
 Otho I., accession of, 1833.
 Ottoman empire founded, 1298.
 Oudh becomes independent in 1819.
 Oxford bounded by Alfred about 886.

P.

Pacific, foundering of steamship, 1875.
 Padua, university of, founded, 1179.
 Pagans, the word first applied to the heathen, 351.
 Pagham, New, battle of, which ends the Burmese war, 1826.
 Painting, Royal Academy of, founded by Louis XIV. in 1643.
 Paleologus takes Constantinople; soon retaken by John and Manuel, 1386.
 Palestro, battle of, May 30-31, 1859.
 Palmyra taken by Aurelian, 273.

Palo Alto, battle of, May 8, 1846.

Panama railroad completed in 1855.

Pandects published, 504.

Panodorus of Alexandria, the monk and chronologer, lived, 404.

Pannonia recovered by the Romans, 427.

Pantheon at Rome, built, B.C. 27; destroyed by fire, A.D. 80; converted into a church, 607 A.D.

Paoli fled from Corsica in 1769.

Paper invented in China, 170 B.C.; made of cotton, became common for writing on, 1110.

Papineaus' rebellion in Canada, 1837.

Paris, becomes the capital of the French dominions, 510; consumed by fire, 588; treaty of, between England, France, and Spain, acceded to by Portugal in 1763; surrendered to the Allies, March 30, 1814; riots in 1831, Feb. 14-15; insurrection at, on June 23, 1848; in a state of siege, June 25, 1848; revolution in, and fall of the French Empire, 1870; siege of, began in 1870; city of, bombarded by the Germans in 1871; second siege and capture of, in 1871.

Paris, treaty of, which declares the United States free, signed Sept. 3, 1783; ratified by Congress, Jan. 4, 1784.

Paris, Matthew, died in 1259.

Parliament, summoned by Simon de Montfort, first regular representative parliament in 1265; a regular succession of, in England, 1293; established in Paris in 1294.

Parma ceded to the French in 1800.

Parmenides of Elea, the philosopher, lived, B.C. 505.

Parrhasius, rival of Zeuxis, lived about 415 B.C.

Parsons, Dr., murdered in Turkey in 1880.

Parthenon completed under Pericles about 438 B.C.

Parthians revolt from the Macedonians, B.C. 250; again in A.D. 77; war, which continues three years, A.D. 162.

Parthia becomes tributary to Persia, 226.

Pascal died, Aug. 19, 1662.

Passau, treaty of, 1552.

Paul's, St., church in London, founded by Ethelbert, 604.

Paul I. of Russia assassinated in 1801.

Paul, St., converted, A.D. 36; put to death, A.D. 67.

Pavia, battle of, 1525.

Paulding, James K., born, 1779; died, 1860.

Pausanias lived, 153.

Pea Ridge, battle of, March 7-8, 1862.

Peace, profound and universal, b.c. 442; again in 235 b.c.

Pelagian heresy published, 405.

Pelasgians acquire control of the Mediterranean, 1058 b.c.

Pelniz, conference of, 1791.

Peloponnesian war begins, 431 b.c.; ends, 404 b.c.

Peloponnesus, cities of, recover their liberty, 314 b.c.

Peninsular war begins, 1808.

Penn, William, died, 1718.

Pentateuch, found by Hilkiah, b.c. 625.

Pepin engrosses the power of the French monarchy, 690.

Pergamus annexed to the Roman empire, 133 b.c.

Periander usurped the government of Corinth, 629 b.c.

Pericles, reduces Eubœa and Megara, b.c. 446; sends a colony to found Thurii, b.c. 443; he was born, 494 b.c., and died, 429 b.c.

Perryville, battle of, Oct. 8, 1862.

Perseus, the last king of Macedonia, succeeds Philip, b.c. 179.

Persian fleet and army defeated by Cimon, b.c. 470; defeated by the Athenians in a naval battle, b.c. 462. Persians regain possession of a greater part of Egypt, 455 b.c.; defeated by Alexander, 334 b.c.; war ends, 505; declare war against Justin, 572; invade and plunder Syria, 574; war with the Greeks, 603; overrun Africa and take Alexandria, 615; take and plunder Carthage, 616; take Jerusalem and carry off the cross, 614.

Persia becomes a part of the empire of the caliphs, 652; a great revolution in, 1722; another in 1747.

Persius lived, A.D. 57.

Pertinax killed, 193.

Pestilence in Rome, b.c. 463; again, 181 b.c.; again, 175 b.c.; one over the East, 312; in Syria, 333; at Constantinople, 446.

Peter the Hermit died, 1115.

Peter's pence; this tax begun by Ina, king of Wessex, 727.

Peter's, St., building of, commenced by Pope Nicholas V. in 1450.

Peter, St., imprisoned, 44 A.D.; put to death, A.D. 67.

Petersburg founded, 1703.
Peter the Great died, Feb. 8, 1725.
Petroleum discovered in Pennsylvania in 1860.
Petronius made governor of Syria, A.D. 40.
Phaedrus lived, A.D. 4.
Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum, lived, B.C. 568.
Pharaoh publishes an edict for the drowning of the children of the Israelites, 1571 B.C.
Pharos of Alexandria built, B.C. 284.
Pharsalia, battle of, 48 B.C.
Phidias the sculptor flourished, B.C. 440; dies, 432 B.C.; born, 490 B.C.
Phidon, king of Argos, invented scales and measures, 869 B.C.
Philadelphia founded, 1683.
Philippicus defeats the Persians, 589.
Philippi, battle of, 42 B.C.; Brutus and Cassius defeated.
Philip of Germany assassinated, and Otho succeeds him in 1208.
Philip IV. excommunicated in 1301.
Philip ascends the throne of Macedon, 359 B.C., æt. 23, and died 336 B.C.; is defeated and killed by Dinocrates, B.C. 183.
Philip killed one at Verona and the other at Rome, 249.
Philip V. resigns his crown to his son, 1724.
Philo the philosopher lived, B.C. 100.
Philopœmen obliges the Lacedæmonians to renounce the laws of Lycurgus, B.C. 188.
Philostratus lived, 210.
Phocion, the philosopher and cynic, flourished about 347 B.C.; died æt. 85, 317 B.C.
Photoglyphic engraving invented in 1859.
Phul invades the kingdom of Israel; bribed to depart, 770 B.C.
Pictor, Fabius, the first Roman historian, B.C. 225.
Picts, Scots, and Saxons, harass Britain, 364.
Picts in Briton enforce the Christian religion, 698; extirpated by Kenneth, king of Scotland, 838.
Piedmont, battle of, June 5, 1864.
Pierpont, John, born, 1785; died, 1866.
Pindar, the poet, born, B.C. 522; died, 445 B.C.
Pins first used in England about 1543.

Pirates put down by Pompey, 67 B.C.

Pisa, academy of, founded in 1339; council of, 1409.

Pisistratus usurped the tyranny of Athens, B.C. 560.

Pisistratidæ burned the temple of Apollo at Delphos, B.C. 549.

Pittsburg Landing, battle of, April 6-7, 1862.

Pitt, William, born, 1759; died, 1806.

Pius VI., deposed by Napoleon in 1798.

Pizarro, assassinated by Juan de Herrada, 1541.

Placentia, battle of, Rodolph defeats Berenger, 922.

Plagues, one in Rome, 463 B.C.; at Athens, 430 B.C.; again 426 B.C.; at Rome, 343 B.C.; at Rome, 181 B.C.; in Italy, 22 B.C.; a great one at Rome, 77 A.D.; one over the Roman world, 168 A.D.; at Rome, 189; one over the Roman empire, 252; in Roman empire, 261; one in Palestine, 517; one in Ethiopia, 532; one in Italy, 539; one which desolates Asia and Europe, 543; one over Europe, Asia, and Africa, which continues 50 years, in 558; one in Europe and Asia for 3 years, 746; a great one in England in 1500; the great plague, 1664.

Plaissy, battle of, in the East Indies, in 1757.

Platæa, where the Prussians are defeated, B.C. 479; surrender of, 427 B.C.

Plato, born at Athens, 429 B.C.; and died, 347 B.C.

Plays, first acted at Rome, 240 B.C.

Pleading in the English courts changed from French to English in 1362.

Plebeian, admitted to the prætorship at Rome, B.C. 336.

Pliny, the historian, born, A.D. 23; died, about 110 A.D.; proconsul in Bithynia, A.D. 102; sends Trajan his famous letter about the Christians, 102 A.D.

Plotinus lived, 254.

Plutarch born about 50 A.D.; historian.

Plymouth colonists land at Plymouth, Mass., Dec. 21, 1621.

Poictiers, battle of, Alaric defeated and killed by Clovis in 507.

Poictiers, battle of, French defeated, and King John taken prisoner in 1356.

Poland, State of, formed by Leck, 550; first prince of, elected in 698; first partition of, in 1772; second partition of, in 1793; final partition of, in 1795; insurrections in, suppressed, 1830;

insurrection in, begins, 1861; disappears from the map of the Russian Empire in 1868.

Polemoscope invented by Hevelius in 1637.

Polybius, of Megalopolis, historian, B.C. 164.

Polycarp, St., lived, 132.

Polycletus, sculptor, lived about 232 B.C.

Polyglot Bible, first one printed in 1515.

Polyperchon proclaims liberty to all Greek cities, B.C. 320.

Pompeii destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, 79 A.D.

Pompey puts down the pirates, 67 B.C.; takes Jerusalem, 63 B.C.; gains the empire of the sea, 37 B.C.

Pondicherry taken in 1761; surrenders to the English in 1778.

Poniatowsky, Count Stanislaus, elected king of Poland in 1764.

Pope resists the legal magistrates, 503; war declared against him by the kings of the Lombards, 753; temporal power of, begins, 755; seat of, transferred from Avignon to Rome in 1377; the schism of double popes in 1378.

Pope Alexander, died, 1744; born, 1688.

Popish plot in 1678.

Port Gibson, capture of, May 1, 1863.

Port Hudson, surrender of, July 8, 1863.

Port Bill, Boston, 1774.

Port Royal, capture of, Nov. 7, 1861.

Poyning's act passes in Ireland, 1494.

Pragmatic sanction settled in France in 1439.

Prague, university of, founded in 1348, the first in Germany; city of, taken by the king of Prussia, 1744; battle of, 1757.

Praxiteles, of Colophon, painter, born, 364 B.C.; died, 280 B.C.

Presburg, treaty of, Dec. 26, 1805.

Preston-pans, battle of, 1715.

Pretender lands near Aberdeen in 1715.

Princeton College founded, 1757.

Princeton, battle of, Jan. 3, 1777.

Printing, art of, invented at Mentz in 1440.

Probus' expedition into Gaul, 277; he is put to death, 282.

Proclus burned the fleet of Vitalianus with a brass mirror at Constantinople in 514.

Prodigies, many at Rome, 398 B.C.

Prome, battle of, 1825.

Protestant, the name originated at the second diet of Spires, in 1529.

Prudentius lived, 392.

Prussia, first king of, crowned, 1701; king of, elected emperor of Germany in 1870.

Pruth, near which place the Turks are defeated by the Russians in 1770.

Prytanes, annual magistrates who succeeded the kings at Corinth, 779 B.C.

Ptolemy carries 100,000 Jews captive into Egypt, B.C. 320; made a canal from the Nile to the Red Sea, B.C. 267.

Ptolemy, Appion, dies and bequeathes his kingdom to the Romans, B.C. 97.

Punic war, the first began, B.C. 264, ended, B.C. 242; the second began with Hannibal's passing the Alps, B.C. 218; ends, 201 B.C.; the third begins, 149 B.C.

Pulaski, Fort, surrendered, April 11, 1862.

Pultowa, battle of, Russians defeat the Swedes, 1709.

Pump, air, invented by Otto Guericke in 1654.

Puritans, the name first used in England in 1564.

Pydna, battle of, Perseus defeated, B.C. 168.

Pyramids, battle of, July 13-21, 1798.

Pyrrho, the first sceptic philosopher, lived, B.C. 304.

Pyrrhus, defeated by the Romans, retires to Epirus, B.C. 275.

Pythagoras, founder of a philosophy, flourished, B.C. 539.

Pythian games first celebrated by Adrastus about 1263 B.C.; at Delphi, B.C. 591.

Q.

Quakers first appear in England in 1651.

Quæstors first created at Rome, B.C. 483.

Quebec, capture of, and death of Wolfe and Montcalm, Sept. 13, 1759; assault on, by Gen. Montgomery, Dec. 31, and Americans defeated, 1775.

Quebec, bill passed which divides Canada into Upper and Lower Provinces, 1791.

Queenstown, battle of, Oct. 13, 1812.

Quesnoy, battle of, 1793.

Quinquennales celebrated by Arcadius, 387.

Quintilian lived, 89 A.D.

Quito, in Peru, destroyed by an earthquake in 1755.

R.

Radstadt, battle of, July 5, 1796.

Railroads, opening of the Atlantic and Great Western, Nov. 18, 1863.

Raleigh, Sir Walter, beheaded, 1618.

Rangoon taken, May 11, 1824.

Raphael died, 1520.

Ratisbon diet of Frederic receives the title of King of Bohemia, 1158.

Ravenna, battle of, 1512.

Reformation begun in Germany by Luther in 1517.

Reign of Terror in France began, May 31, 1793; ended, July 28, 1794.

Relief Bill passed in England in 1778; proclaimed, Feb. 26, 1848.

Republic, French, declared, Sept. 21, 1792.

Resaca, battle of, May 15, 1864.

Retford, battle of, Edwin kills Ethelfrid, 671.

Retreat of The Ten Thousand Greeks; origin of the Anabasis, 401 B.C.

Revolution, French, begins 1789; second begins in 1830, July 27.

Rhenish provinces revolt, 1793.

Rhine, confederation of, ratified at Paris, July 12, 1806.

Rhodes taken by the Knights of St. John, who settled there in 1310.

Rhode Island evacuated by the British in Oct., 1779.

Richard I. (Cœur de Lion) made prisoner by the Duke of Austria in 1192; is ransomed, 1194; and mortally wounded at the siege of Chaluz in 1199.

Richard III. killed at the battle of Bosworth Field in 1485.

Richmond taken by the Union forces, April 3, 1865.

Rich Mountain, battle of, July 4, 1861.

Ridley put to death with Latimer, Oct. 16, 1555.

Riego executed, 1823.

Rights, Bill of, passed in 1689.

River and Harbor Bill passed by U. S. Congress over the President's veto in 1882.

Roanoke Island, capture of, Feb. 8, 1862.

Robespierre becomes dictator of France, March 25, 1793; becomes president of the French republic, 1794; deposed, June 7, 1794, and executed with 70 others, which ends the reign of terror.

Rochelle, battle of, French defeat the English fleet, 1371.

Roger, Duke of Sicily, made king, and wars with the Pope, 1127.

Roland, Madame, execution of, Nov. 8, 1793.

Rome, city of, built by Romulus and Remus, 752 or 753 B.C.; taken by the Gauls and burned, B.C. 389 to 390; first plebeian among the consuls, B.C. 367; the city at the height of its glory about 19 B.C.; taken and plundered by Alaric in 410; taken by Genseric, 455; taken and pillaged by Totila, 546; evacuated by the French, Dec. 11, 1866; captured by the Italian army, Sept. 20, 1870; annexed to Italy and made the capital, 1870.

Roman people obtain the power of electing praetors, B.C. 103; rebuild the capitol, B.C. 69.

Romans subdue Sparta and Hither Spain, B.C. 194; agree to pay annual tribute to the Goths, 222; make peace with the Persians, 245; leave Britain, 426.

Roman Empire divided into the Eastern and Western Empire in 364.

Romanus succeeds Constantine as emperor of the East in 1028.

Roses, war of, between the houses of York and Lancaster, begins in 1448.

Roslin, battle of, 1303.

Rotterdam built about 56 A.D.

Rouen and Falaise were the first towns erected into corporations in Normandy, 1207.

Roveredo, battle of, Sept. 4, 1796.

Rubidium, discovery of, occurred in 1861.

Russel, Lord, beheaded, 1683.

Russia, a revolution in, 1741; another in 1762; trial by jury granted in 1862; freedom of the serfs in 1863.

Russians from Scythia land in Thrace, 1043.

Rye House plot, 1683.

Ryswick, treaty of, Sept. 20, 1697.

S.

Sabine women dishonored by the Romans, 750 B.C.
Sabines and Romans war, B.C. 506.
Sadowa, battle of, July 2, 1866.
Saguntum destroyed by Hannibal, B.C. 219.
Saladin defeated by Baldwin, 1177; defeats the Crusaders, 1179; takes Damascus, 1182; takes Jerusalem, 1187; imposes a tax, 1188.
Salamanca, university of, founded, 1200; battle of, July 22, 1812.
Salamis, in Cyprus, built by Teucer, 1176 B.C.
Salamis, battle of, Persians defeated by the Greeks, B.C. 480.
Salic law promulgated, 421.
Salique law in Spain abolished in 1829.
Salii, an order of priests instituted by Numa, 709 B.C.
Sallustius, C. Crispus, the historian, B.C. 57.
Salmanaser, king of Assyria, carries the children of Israel into captivity, 721 B.C.; he besieges Tyre for about five years, but is unsuccessful, 17 B.C.
Samaria, after three years' siege, reduced, 721 B.C.
Samnites war with the Romans, B.C. 343.
Samos, on the island of the same name, built about 986 B.C.; after a month's siege surrenders to Pericles, B.C. 440.
Samuel, the twelfth and last judge of Israel, 1116 B.C.
Sappho the lyric poetess born at Mytilene about 600 B.C.
Saracens defeat the Romans, 189 A.D.; ravage Syria and Phoenicia in 500; invade Arabia and Palestine, 509; ravage Syria, 612; invade Egypt and Palestine, 635; take Jerusalem, 637; take Alexandria and burn the library, 640; become masters of Africa, 647; take Cyprus, 648; take Rhodes, 653; ravage Sicily, 669; invade Syria and besiege Constantinople, 671; are defeated by the Greeks, 673; try to land in Spain but are defeated by Wamba, 675; make peace with Constantinople, 678; take Carthage, and expel the Romans from Africa, 698; fight 81 battles in 701; they invade the Roman territories, 707; conquer Spain, 713; unsuccessfully besiege Constantinople, 717; defeated by Charles Martel, 732; empire of, divided into three parts; the race of Abbas becomes their caliphs,

749 ; they take Sicily, 827 ; destroy the Venetian fleet in the Bay of Crotonax, 848 ; ravage Sardinia and Corsica, 851 ; have a civil war in the East, and ravage Italy, 865 ; defeated by Himerius at sea, 902 ; they are defeated by Ordonno II. in Spain, 916 ; its empire is divided into seven kingdoms, 936 ; fight the Normans in Italy, 958 ; lose Candia to Phocas, 961 ; besiege Jerusalem, and have a civil war in Spain, 1009 ; defeat the Romans in Syria, 1030 ; are driven out by Romanus, 1031 ; call in Joseph, king of Morocco, to Spain, who gains possession of all their dominions there, 1091 ; they invade Spain from Africa, and defeat Alphonso, king of Castile, 1195 ; empire of, finished by the Tartars taking Bagdad in 1258.

Sardinia subdued by the Romans, b.c. 231 ; first king of, created by Frederic in 1164.

Sardinian war begins, b.c. 234.

Sardis taken and burned by the Athenians, b.c. 504 ; battle of, b.c. 262.

Sarmatians, 300,000 revolt and are dispersed through the empire, 334.

Saturnalia instituted at Rome, b.c. 497.

Savannah captured by the British, Dec. 29, 1778.

Savonarola burned at Florence in 1498.

Savoy and Nice annexed to France in 1860.

Saxony, king of, abdicates in 1830.

Saxons first came into Britain in 449 ; defeated by the Romans, 475 ; defeated by Prince Arthur in 511 ; totally subdue the Britons, 685 ; laws of, published by Ina about 709 ; begin to war against Henry about 1075.

Schiller, J. C. F. von, born, 1759 ; died, 1805.

Scio, naval battle of, 1651 ; massacre of, 1822.

Scipio besieges Utica, b.c. 204 ; defeats Hannibal and Zama, b.c. 202 ; banished from Rome, 187 b.c.

Sclavonians penetrate into Istria, Bohemia, and Poland in 595 ; ravage Italy with the Avari in 600.

Scopas, celebrated sculptor, flourished between 392 b.c. and 352 b.c.

Scotland acknowledged a fief of the crown of England by William in 1174 ; invaded by Edward I. in 1300 ; again in 1306 ; union of, with England, 1707.

Scott, Sir Walter, born, 1771; died, 1832.

Scott, Gen., enters the city of Mexico, Sept. 15, 1847; died, May 29, 1866.

Scribes and Pharisees appear about 31 B.C.

Scrope, execution of, in England, June 8, 1405.

Seythians invade Media, Lydia, etc., 624 B.C.; are expelled, 596 B.C.; they with Persians invade Asia, 252; ravage the Roman empire, 260; defeated by the Romans, 267.

Seat of the empire transferred from Rome to Constantinople, 328.

Sebastopol, siege of, began in Oct., 1854; evacuated in Sept., 1855.

Secession, or retirement of the Roman populace to Mons Sacer.

Sedan, battle of, Sept. 1, 1870.

Sedgemoor, battle of, 1685.

Seleucus takes Babylon, 312 B.C.; founds Antioch, Edessa, and Laodicea, 304 B.C.; builds 40 new cities in Asia, 291 B.C.

Seleucidæ, reign of, ends, 65 B.C.

Seminole war in Florida, 1835.

Seneca lived about 52 A.D.; put to death, 65 A.D.

Senegal taken by the English in 1758.

Septuagint translation of the Old Testament said to have been made about 284 B.C.; found in a cask, 217 A.D.

Sepulveda, Jo. Genesius de, restorer of learning in Spain, lived, 1548.

Serapis, mysteries and worship of, celebrated at Rome by the emperor, 146.

Serfdom abolished in Prussia, 1808.

Servetus burned to death at Geneva, Oct. 27, 1553.

Servile war begins in Sicily, B.C. 135; in Rome, 73 B.C.

Servius Tullius, the sixth Roman king, B.C. 534.

Servius, the commentator on Virgil, lived, 410.

Sesack, king of Egypt, takes Jerusalem and plunders the temple about 973 B.C.

Seth born, 3874 B.C.

Seven Pines, battle of, May 29, 1862.

Severus besieges Byzantium, 194; defeats and kills Albinus in Gaul at Lyons, 195; defeats Parthians, 200; persecutes Christians, 202; goes to Britain, where 50,000 of his troops die; builds a wall across Britain from Frith of Forth, 209; dies, 209.

Severus, Sulpicius, the ecclesiastical historian, lived, 401.

Severus, Julius, governs Britain, A.D. 99.

Seville, treaty of, 1729; seized by the French, Jan. 31, 1810.

Shakespeare, William, born, April 23, 1564; died, April 23, 1616.

Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, 1786.

Shepherd kings, seventeenth dynasty of, begins in Egypt, 1827 B.C.

Sheridan, R. B., born, 1751; died, 1816.

Sherman, Gen., commences his "march to the sea," Nov. 16, 1864; ends, Dec. 21, 1864.

Shillings first coined in England in 1505.

Shrewsbury, battle of, 1403.

Sibour, archbishop of Paris, assassinated in 1857.

Sicilian vespers, 12,000 French massacred, 1282.

Sicily attacked by Carthaginians, 410 B.C.; and again in 407 B.C.; seized by Peter, king of Aragon, 1282; revolts from Spain, 1674; annexed to Sardinia in 1860.

Siculi pass out of Italy into Sicily about 1284 B.C.

Siculus, Diodorus, historian, B.C. 44.

Sicyon, kingdom of, established, 2089 B.C.; ends, 1088 B.C.

Sidney, Sir Philip, died, Oct. 17, 1586.

Sidon, city of, taken by Antiochus, B.C. 198.

Sidonians, besieged by Persians, burn their city and put themselves to death, B.C. 351.

Silistria, battle of, 1809.

Silk, manufacture of, introduced into Europe from India, 551.

Silver first coined at Rome, B.C. 269.

Silver Bill passed in the United States in 1878.

Simonides of Cea flourished, B.C. 537.

Sioux war in the United States, 1876.

Slave trade abolished in England, March 27, 1807.

Slavery abolished in the East in 1828; in the English colonies in 1834.

Smith, Joseph, Mormon prophet, shot, 1844.

Smolensko, battle of, 1812.

Smollett, T. G., born, 1721; died, 1771.

Smyrna destroyed by an earthquake, 1040; again in 1688.

Social war in Greece, B.C. 220.

Socrates, born at Alopece, B.C. 468; and died, 399 B.C.

Sodom, city of, destroyed, 1897 b.c.
Soissons, where the Romans are defeated by Clovis, 485; congress of, in 1728.
Soldiers first paid by the Romans, b.c. 399.
Solferino, battle of, June 24, 1859.
Solomon begins to build the temple, 1012 b.c.
Solon born about 638 b.c.; and died about 559 b.c.
Solon's laws, a copy sent for to Athens by the Romans, b.c. 454.
Sophocles, born, 495 b.c.; died, 406 b.c.; declared victor over Æschylus, b.c. 469.
South Mountain, battle of, Sept. 14, 1862.
South Sea Bubble burst, Sept. 29, 1720.
Spain invaded by the French, 1794; insurrection in 1866; revolution in 1868.
Spaniards expelled from Mexico, and slavery abolished in 1829.
Spanish era begun, 38 b.c.; monarchy transferred to the house of Bourbon in 1700.
Spanish succession, war of, begins, 1701, and continues 13 years.
Sparta, city of, built by Lacedæmon, 1490 b.c.
Spectacles invented by a monk of Pisa in 1299.
Spenser died, 1599.
Spires, first diet of, 1526; second diet of, 1529.
Springfield, battle of, June 23, 1780.
Spurs, battle of, 1513.
"Stamp Act" passed, 1765; repealed in 1766.
Star-chamber, court of, instituted in England in 1487.
Stars said to have appeared in China in the daytime, b.c. 182.
Steamboat, first, in America, 1807.
Stesichorus the poet flourished, b.c. 579.
Stuart family begin to reign in Scotland in 1371.
Stilicho defeats 200,000 Goths, 405.
Stillingfleet, Edward, bishop of Worcester, 1690.
Stillwater, battle of, Oct. 17, 1777.
Stockholm, treaty of, 1630.
Stony Creek, battle of, June 6, 1813.
Strabo the geographer lived, b.c. 30.
Strafford, Earl of, beheaded, May 12, 1641.
Strasburg, insurrection of, Louis Napoleon fails, 1836.

Strauss, born, 1808; died, 1874.

Suetonius the historian lived, 111.

Suevi conquered in Spain by the Visigoths, 583.

Suez Canal opened to commerce in 1869.

Suliot rebellion suppressed in Greece in 788; a rebellion of, suppressed by the Turks in 1803.

Sulphur Springs, battle of, Aug. 24, 1862.

Sultans, sovereigns of Egypt first called so in 1171.

Sumner, Charles, born, 1811; died, 1874.

Sumter, Fort, bombarded, April 12, 1861.

Sunday appointed to be observed, 321.

Sun-dial, the first erected at Rome by Papirius Cursor, b.c. 293.

Sun, temple of the, built at Rome, 274.

Surat, surrender of, 1800.

Surgery introduced at Rome, b.c. 219.

Surnames used in Scotland in 1061; in England about 1072.

Sussex, the second Saxon kingdom, founded by Ella in 491.

Sutrium, council of, convened by emperor Henry III., who deposes three popes, 1046.

Suwarrow defeats the French in Italy in 1799.

Sweden annexed to Denmark by Margaret, 1094; ancient race of kings in, ends in 1385.

Swift, Dean, died, 1745.

Swiss cantons established in 1307.

Switzerland divided into 19 cantons in 1800; independence of, procured in 1815.

Sylla, civil war between him and Marius begins, b.c. 88; he takes Athens, 86 b.c.; defeats Archilaus, 86 b.c.; concludes peace with Mithridates, 84 b.c.; destroys the capitol, 83 b.c.; plunders the temple of Delphos, defeats Marius, and is created dictator, 82 b.c.; resigns the dictatorship, 79 b.c.

Syracuse, city of, founded by Archias, 734 b.c.; kingdom of, usurped by Gelo, 491 b.c.; city of, taken by Marcellus, 212 b.c.; made a colony of Rome, 21 b.c.

Syracusans recover their liberty and maintain it 61 years, b.c. 466.

Syria, taken possession of by Demetrius, 162 b.c.; reduced to a Roman province, 65 b.c.

T.

Tacitus, C. C., the historian, born about the sixth year of Nero's reign.

Tadmor, Persians here defeated by the Romans, 233.

Talevera, battle of, July 28, 1809.

Talleyrand, born, 1754; died, 1838.

Tamerlane begins to reign in Persia in 1358.

Tarentum built about 707 B.C.

Tariff, protective, is adopted by the United States in 1828.

Tarquinius Priscus, the fifth Roman king, flourished, B.C. 578.

Tarquinius Superbus (the tyrant), B.C. 509.

Tartars defeat the Chinese in a great battle, B.C. 636.

Tartars expelled from China, B.C. 636; they invade China in 170 B.C.; again in 158 B.C.; overrun the whole of the Saracen empire in 1227; first irruption into Russia, Poland, etc., in 1236; invade Poland in 1259; invade China in 1268; ravage Hungary in 1285; invade Poland, 1287; again in 1344 and are defeated; invade China, 1643; attack the Russians in 1678.

Tasso, Torquato, died, April 25, 1595.

Taylor, Gen., defeats Santa Anna, 1847.

Tea Party, Boston, Dec. 16, 1773.

Tearless battle between Lacedæmonians and Arcadians, B.C. 368.

Teheon, or the third dynasty of China, begins, 1122 B.C.

Telegraph, first line established in 1844; submarine, laid between Port Patrick and Donaghadee in 1853.

Telephone first brought into public use in the United States by Prof. A. G. Bell in 1876.

Telescopes invented by Jansen in 1590.

Templars, Knights, instituted by Baldwin II., king of Jerusalem, 1119; abolished in 1312; Molay, the grand master, burned alive in Paris, 1313.

Temple of Jerusalem burned, B.C. 586.

Tennessee admitted to the Union as a State in 1796; secedes from the Union, June 8, 1861.

Terence of Carthage, comic poet, 166 B.C.

Terpander the poet, the first victor, B.C. 676, or the twenty-sixth Olympiad.

Testament, New, publication of revised edition in 1881.

Teutons and Cimbri defeat the Romans, 108 B.C. and 105 B.C.; they are defeated by Marius, B.C. 102.

Teutonic order begins, 1164; knights of this order subdue Prussia in 1230.

Tewksbury, battle of, 1471.

Texas annexed to the United States by act of Congress in 1845; secedes from the Union, Feb. 4, 1861.

Thackeray, William M., born, 1811; died, Dec. 24, 1863.

Thames, battle of, Oct. 5, 1813.

Thales born at Miletus about 640 B.C.

Theatre, Brooklyn, burned, 1876.

Theatre of Pompey burned, A.D. 21.

Theban war of the "Seven Heroes," 1225 B.C.

Thebes, citadel of, built, 1493 B.C.; city of, built by the Boeotians, 1124 B.C.; liberated, 379 B.C.; an alliance with Athens; declares war against Sparta, 378 B.C.; destroyed by Alexander, B.C. 335; restored by Cassander, B.C. 315.

Themistocles died about 449 B.C., æt. 65.

Theodosius II. died, 450.

Theodosius the Great defeated and killed Maximus, 388; defeats Eugenius and Arbogastes, 394; he dies, 395.

Theognis the poet flourished, B.C. 549.

Theon, jr., of Alexandria, the mathematician, lived, 385.

Thermometers invented by Drebbel in 1610.

Thespis, the inventor of tragedy, lived, B.C. 535.

Thiers, president of the French republic, resigns, 1873.

Thomas (the slave) besieges Constantinople, 822.

Thomson, James, born, 1700; died, 1748.

Thrace made tributary by Philip, B.C. 343.

Thracians control the Mediterranean for 19 years, beginning, 1000 B.C.

Thrasymene, the Romans defeated there, 217 B.C.

Thucydides banished by ostracism, 446 B.C.; he was born, 471 B.C. died, 391.

Tiberias, city of, built by Herod, A.D. 18.

Tiberius recovers the Roman ensigns from the Parthians, B.C. 20; conquers the Pannonians, B.C. 12; he retires to Rhodes, B.C. 6; dies, A.D. 37.

Tichborne trial occurred in 1874.

Ticonderoga, Fort, the English repulsed in 1758; surprised and captured by Ethan Allen, May 10, 1775; captured by the English, July 5, 1777.

Tilsit, treaty of, 1807.

Timaeus of Sicily, the historian, b.c. 262.

Tippecanoe, battle of, Nov. 17, 1811.

Tirius, Maximus, lived, 151.

Tin mines discovered in Germany in 1241.

Titianus Attilius put to death for usurping the empire, 156.

Titus takes and destroys Jerusalem, a.d. 70; he dies, a.d. 81.

Torquemada, grand inquisitor of Spain, died, 1498, having burned more than 10,000 persons.

Toulon, sea fight off, in 1744; siege of, first victory of Napoleon Bonaparte, 1793.

Toulouse, kingdom of, founded by the Visigoths in 414.

Toulouse, where the Christians defeat the Moors in 1212.

Toulouse, university of, founded in 1228.

Towton, battle of, 1461.

Trafalgar, battle of, Oct. 21, 1805.

Tragedy first acted at Athens by Thespis about 535 b.c.

Trajan subdues Assyria, 115; erects his column at Rome, 114; dies, 117.

Transit of the moon over Mars observed by Aristotle, b.c. 357.

Treaty between the United States and Japan in 1853.

Trent, council of, begins, 1545, and continues until 1563.

Trenton, battle of, Dec. 26, 1776.

Tribunes, military, created at Rome, 445 b.c.; last one murdered in 1354.

Trinity College founded in 1824 under the name of Washington College; name changed in 1845.

Tripoli, library of, 300,000 volumes, burned by the Christians, 1110.

Triparadisus, treaty of, b.c. 321.

Triple alliance against France, 1668.

Triumvirate, first, Pompey, Cæsar, and Crassus, b.c. 60; second, 43 b.c.

Trocadero, battle of, 1823.

Trojan war began, 1194 b.c., and continues 10 years.

Troops sent from England to Boston in 1768.
Troy, kingdom of, begins, 1546 B.C.; city of, built by Dardanus about 1480 B.C.
Troyes, treaty of, signed in 1420.
Tryphon murders Jonathan and his brethren, B.C. 144.
Tuilleries captured by the mob, and the royal family imprisoned in the temple, 1792.
Turgot dismissed from office, 1776.
Tullus Hostilius, third Roman king, 640 B.C.
Turenne defeats the Spaniards and takes Dunkirk in 1658.
Turkey, Asia Minor first called, 1076.
Turkestan, province of, in Central Asia, created in 1865.
Turks first mentioned in history, 569; ravage Armenia and Asia, 766; become masters of Persia, 1043; take and plunder the city of Nice, 1331; first enter Europe, 1352; invade Hungary in 1437; invade Poland in 1630.
Tyler, John, succeeds Harrison as president of the United States, April 6, 1841.
Tyler's, Watt, insurrection in England, 1381.
Tyrants, thirty, govern Athens, 404 B.C.; deposed by Thrasybulus, B.C. 404.
Tyrants, thirty, harass Rome, 258.
Tyre, city of, built, 1252 B.C.; taken by Nebuchadnezzar, B.C. 572; taken by Alexander, 332 B.C.
Tyrone's insurrection in Ireland, 1598.
Tyrtæus the poet flourished, B.C. 684.

U.

Uffa founds the sixth Saxon kingdom of East Anglia, 575.
Unigenitus, the bull of, received in France in 1714.
Union of Scotland and England, 1707.
Union of the American colonies, May 20, 1775.
Union Pacific railroad completed in 1869.
Upral, university of, founded in 1479.
Urbicus builds a wall between Edinborough and Dumbarton Frith, 134.
Utica, city of, built about 986 B.C.
Utrecht, union of, which begins the republic of Holland, 1579; peace of, 1713.

V.

Valens marched against the Persians, 370; defeated the Goths, 378.
Valerian persecutes the Christians, 257; in 260 is captured by Sapor, king of Persia, and flayed alive.
Valerius triumphed over the Veientes and Sabines, 476 B.C.
Valerius Maximus lived, A.D. 23.
Van Buren, Martin, inaugurated president of the United States, 1837.
Vandals begin their kingdom in Spain, 412; become masters of Sicily, 454; expelled from Sicily, 464; defeated by the Romans, 467; defeated by the king of Germany, 844; ravage Saxony, 1035.
Van Tromp defeats the English fleet in the Downs in 1652.
Varro, M. Terentius, called the most learned of the Romans, lived, 70 B.C.
Vassalage abolished in Hungary in 1785.
Vatican founded at Rome, 1448.
Venetia ceded to France by Austria, who transfers it to Italy, 1866.
Venice, city of, founded about 452; violent commotions at, 983.
Venus, transit of, over the sun in 1760; another in 1874.
Vermont admitted to the Union as a State, 1791.
Vermont, university of, established in 1791.
Verne, Jules, born in 1828.
Versailles, treaty of, 1783.
Vespasian's successful war in Britain, A.D. 45; defeats the Jews, 67 A.D.; died, 79 A.D.
Vicksburg, surrender of, July 4, 1863.
Victoria born, May 24, 1819; ascended the throne of England in 1837; coronation of, June 28, 1838; married to Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg, Feb. 10, 1840; attempts on her life in 1842; proclaimed empress of India in 1877.
Vienna, university of, founded in 1238; city of, besieged by the Turks in 1683; treaty of, 1725; treaty of, 1805; treaty of, 1815.
Vincent, St., battle of, 1797.
Virgil lived, 36 B.C.
Virginia divided into two States, June 20, 1861.

Virginia, West, admitted to the Union, Dec. 31, 1862.

Virginius, capture of the, by the Cubans in 1873.

Visigoths drive the Romans out of Spain, 468; kingdom of, founded in Spain in 567.

Volsci and *Æqui* subdued by the Romans, 485 B.C.

Vortimer defeated by Hengist in 457.

W.

Walachians ravage Poland in 1498.

Wales subdued by the king of England, 1211; united to England in 1283.

Wales, Prince of, died, March 20, 1751.

Wallace, Sir William, executed in London in 1305.

Wallenstein, assassination of, 1634.

Waller's plot in England detected, 1643.

Wanborough, battle of, 592.

Warwick's conspiracy against Edward IV. in 1468; killed, April 14, 1471.

Washington, treaty of, between the United States and England, 1870.

Washington, George, born, Feb. 22, 1732; appointed commander-in-chief of the American army, June 15, 1775; resigns his position as commander-in-chief, Dec. 23, 1783; inaugurated first president of the United States, April 30, 1789; second term as president begins, 1793; died, Dec. 14, 1799.

Washington, Fort, taken by the English, Nov. 16, 1776.

Wasp, frigate, captures the *Frolic*, Oct. 18, 1812.

Waterloo, battle of, final defeat of Napoleon by Wellington and Blucher, June 18, 1815.

Watches brought from Germany to England in 1597.

Weaving, art of, brought from Flanders to England in 1331.

Webster, Daniel, born, 1782; died, 1852.

Weitzen, the Turks defeated there by the Duke of Lorraine in 1684.

Wellington enters France, Oct. 7, 1813; he died, Sept. 14, 1852.

Werelow, treaty of, 1788.

Wernenus is the first to restore civil law, after Justinian, at Bologna, 1150.

Wessex, the third Saxon kingdom, began by the defeat of Prince Arthur at Charford, by Cerdic in 519.

Western empire ended in 476.

Westminster Abbey and church founded by Sibert, 611; alliance of, in 1716; great clock of, set up in 1859.

Westphalia, treaties of, signed, which ended the Thirty Years' war in 1648; treaty of, 1728; kingdom of, established by Napoleon in 1805.

Whigs and Tories, the two parties established in 1621.

Whiskey rebellion in Pennsylvania in 1794.

White Plains, engagement at, Oct. 28, 1776.

White Oak Swamp, engagement at, June 30, 1862.

Whiteboy outrages in Ireland in 1822.

Wickliff begins to teach in England in 1369; died in 1384.

Wilderness, battle of the, May 5-7, 1864.

Wilmington, capture of, Feb. 19, 1865.

Williamsburg, battle of, May 5, 1862.

William and Mary College chartered in 1693.

Williams College, founded by Ephriam Williams in 1793.

William I., the Conqueror, takes England, 1066; ravages France, 1087.

William II. shot in the New Forest, Aug. 2, 1100.

William, duke of Aquitain's army, massacred at Constantinople, 1103.

William III. and Mary proclaimed, 1689; William III. died, 1702.

William Henry, Fort, captured by the French, 1757.

William IV. died, 1837; accession of Queen Victoria.

William I. becomes king of Prussia in 1861.

Wilson's Creek, battle of, Aug. 10, 1861.

Winchester, battle of, March 13, 1862; battle of, Sept. 19, 1864.

Wines first made in Britain, 276.

Winchester, treaty of, between Stephen and Henry, 1153.

Wirt, William, born, 1772; died, 1834.

Wisconsin admitted to the Union in 1848.

Witchcraft, a trial for it at Rome, b.c. 330.

Wolfe, Gen., death of, before Quebec on Sept. 13, 1759.

Wolsey, Cardinal, died, 1530.

Worcester, battle of, in which Cromwell defeats Charles II. in 1651.

Wordsworth, William, born, 1770; died, 1850.

Worms, diet of, in 1495.

Wren, Sir Christopher, lived, 1670.

Wurtemburg, kingdom of, established by Napoleon in 1805.

Wyoming, massacre of, July 3, 1778.

X.

Xenocrates the academic philosopher, b.c. 339.

Xenophon, born, 447 b.c. ; died, 356 b.c.

Xerxes recovers Egypt, and gives the power to his brother Archæmenes, b.c. 484.

Y.

Yale College founded in 1700 at Saybrook, Conn. ; removed to New Haven, 1716.

York, New, city of, great fire at, 1835.

York (Toronto) captured by the Americans, April 27, 1813.

Young, Edward, born, 1681 ; died, 1765.

Young Pretender, died at Rome, March 3, 1788.

Z.

Zachariah the prophet lived, 626 b.c.

Zaleucus, the law-giver of Locri, b.c. 450.

Zenobia takes possession of Egypt, 269 ; defeated by Aurelian, 273.

Zeno of Cittium, first stoic philosopher, b.c. 312.

Zenodotus of Ephesus, the first librarian of Alexandria, b.c. 287.

Zephaniah the prophet lived, 626 b.c.

Zeuxis, celebrated painter, flourished, b.c. 400.

Zoilus the critic, called Homero-Mastix, b.c. 259.

Zollverein, formation of, 1818, Prussian commercial union ; formation of a new one in Germany in 1867.

Zoroaster, celebrated philosopher, lived previous to Cyrus.

Zurich, treaty of, in 1860.



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